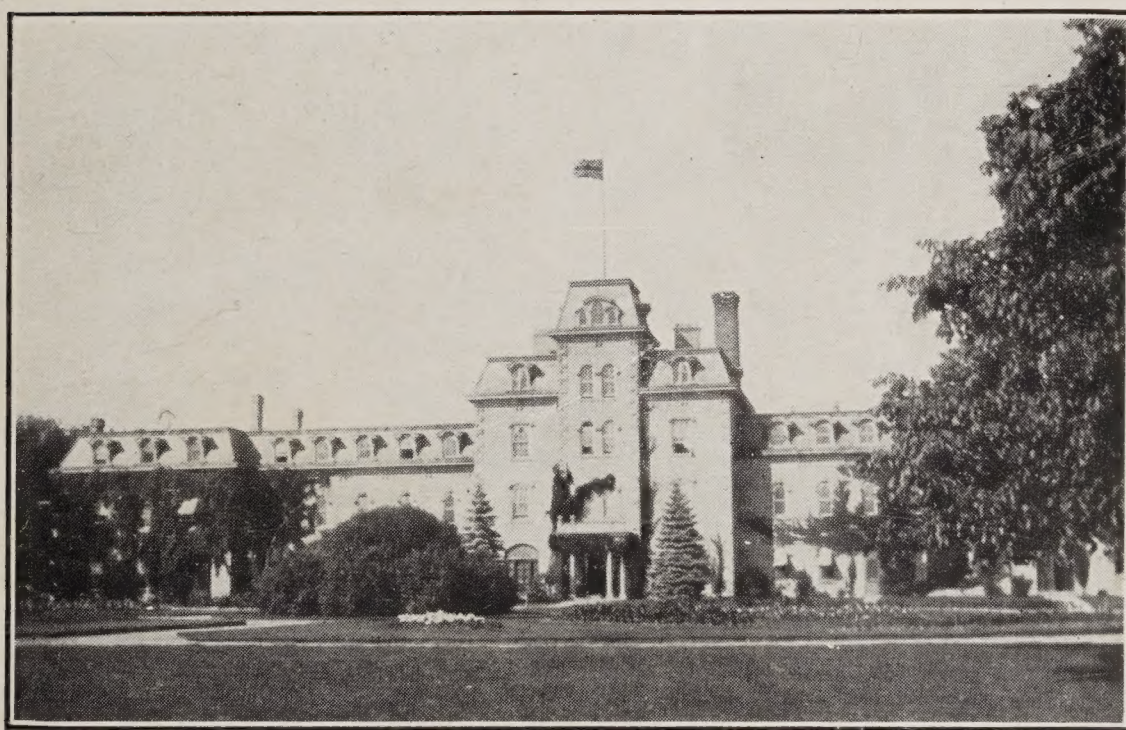


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JANUARY, 1925

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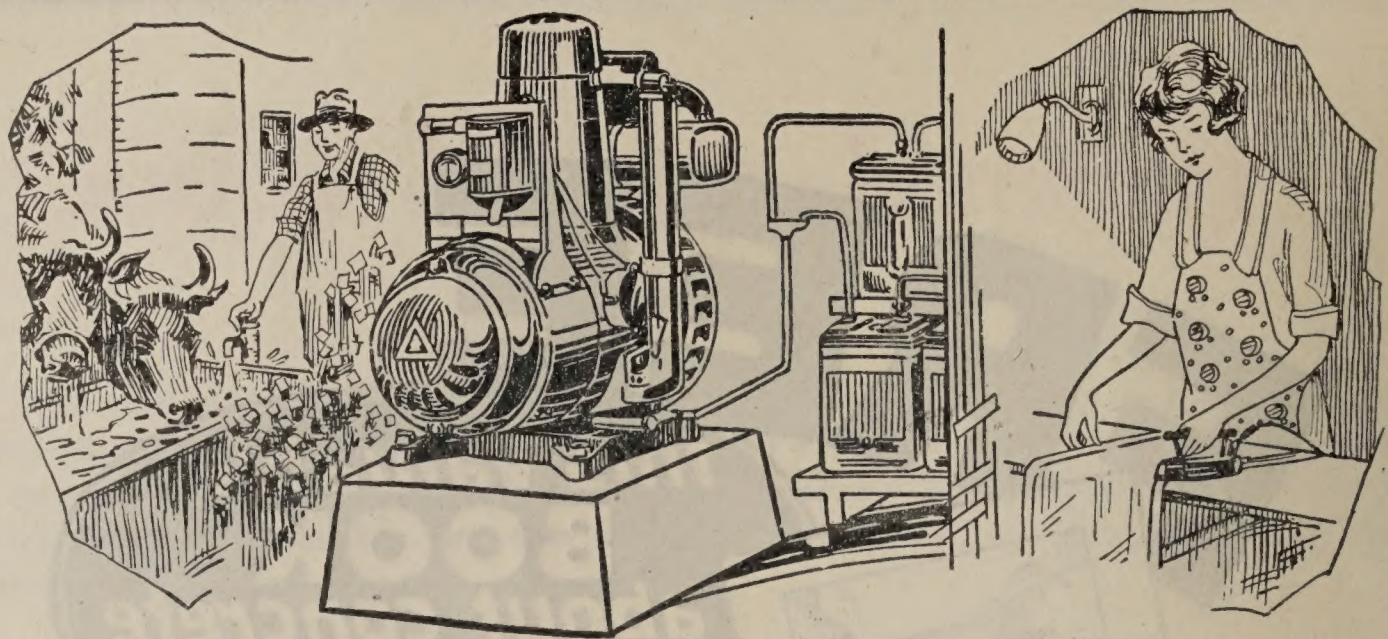
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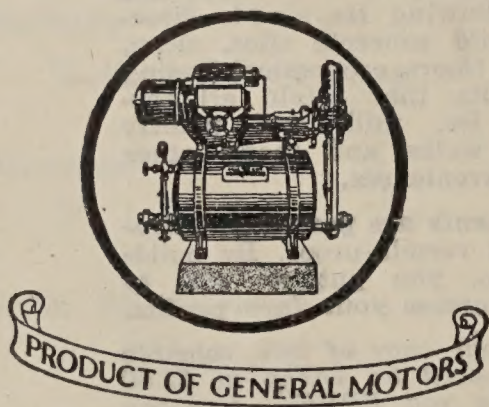
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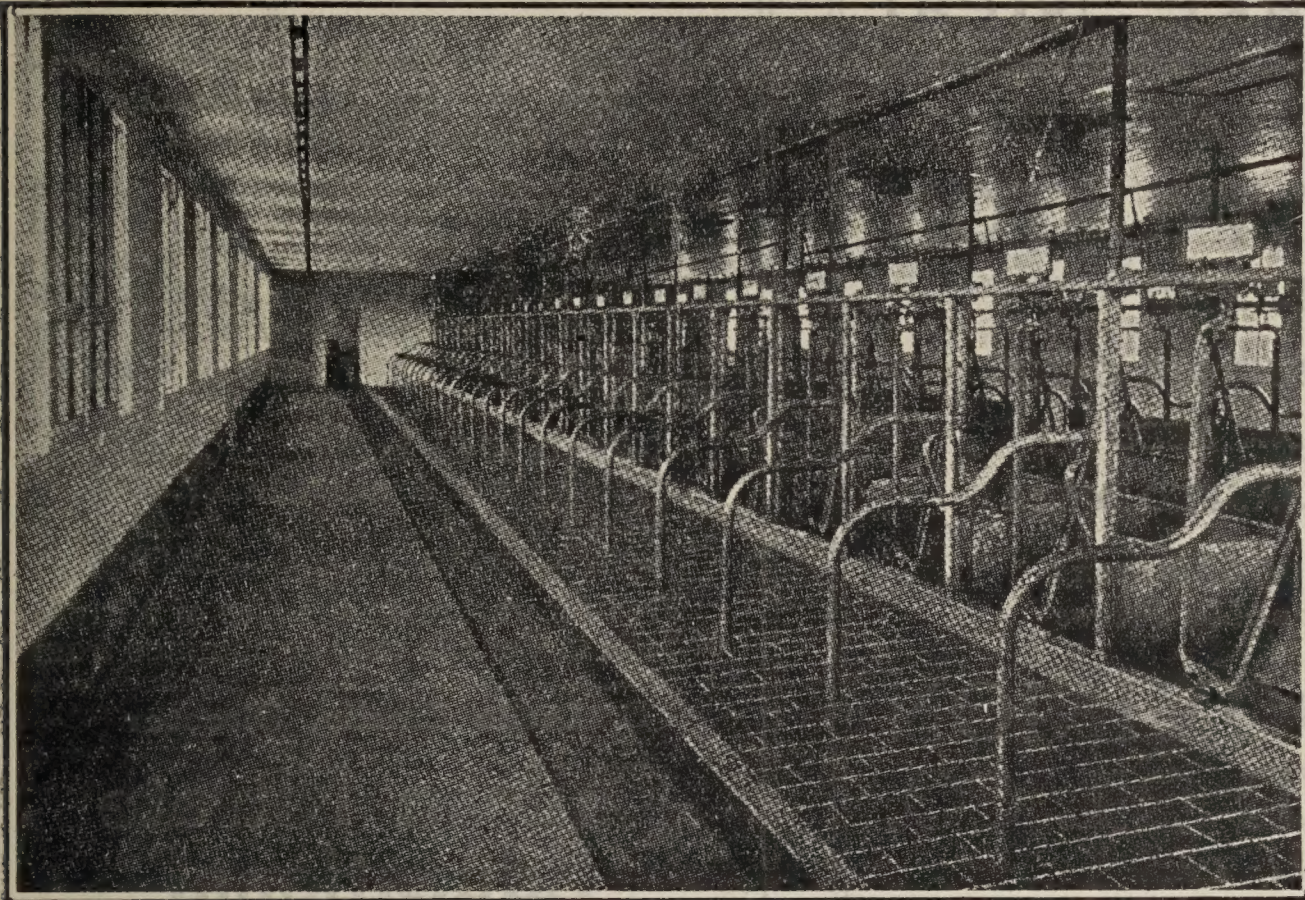
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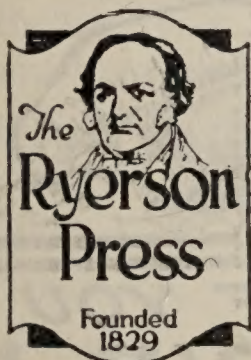
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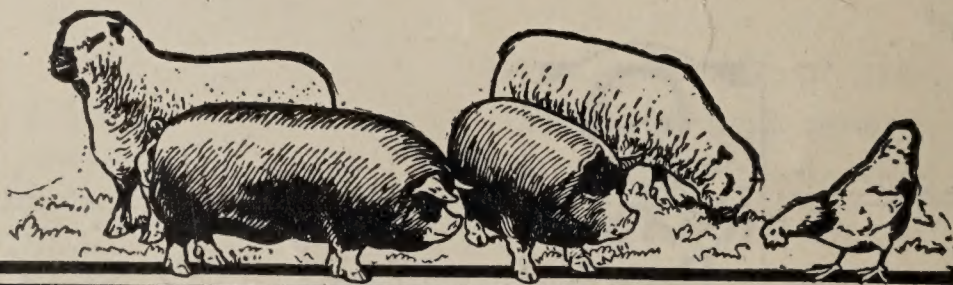
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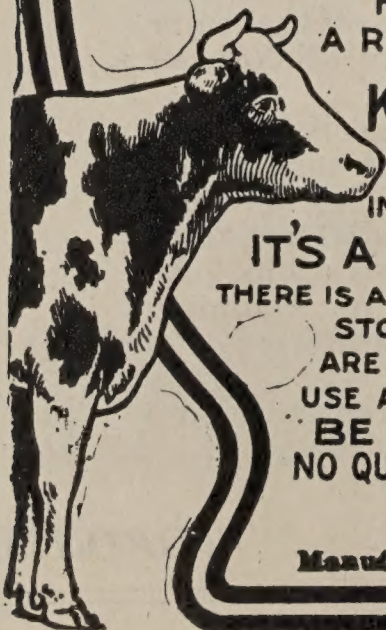
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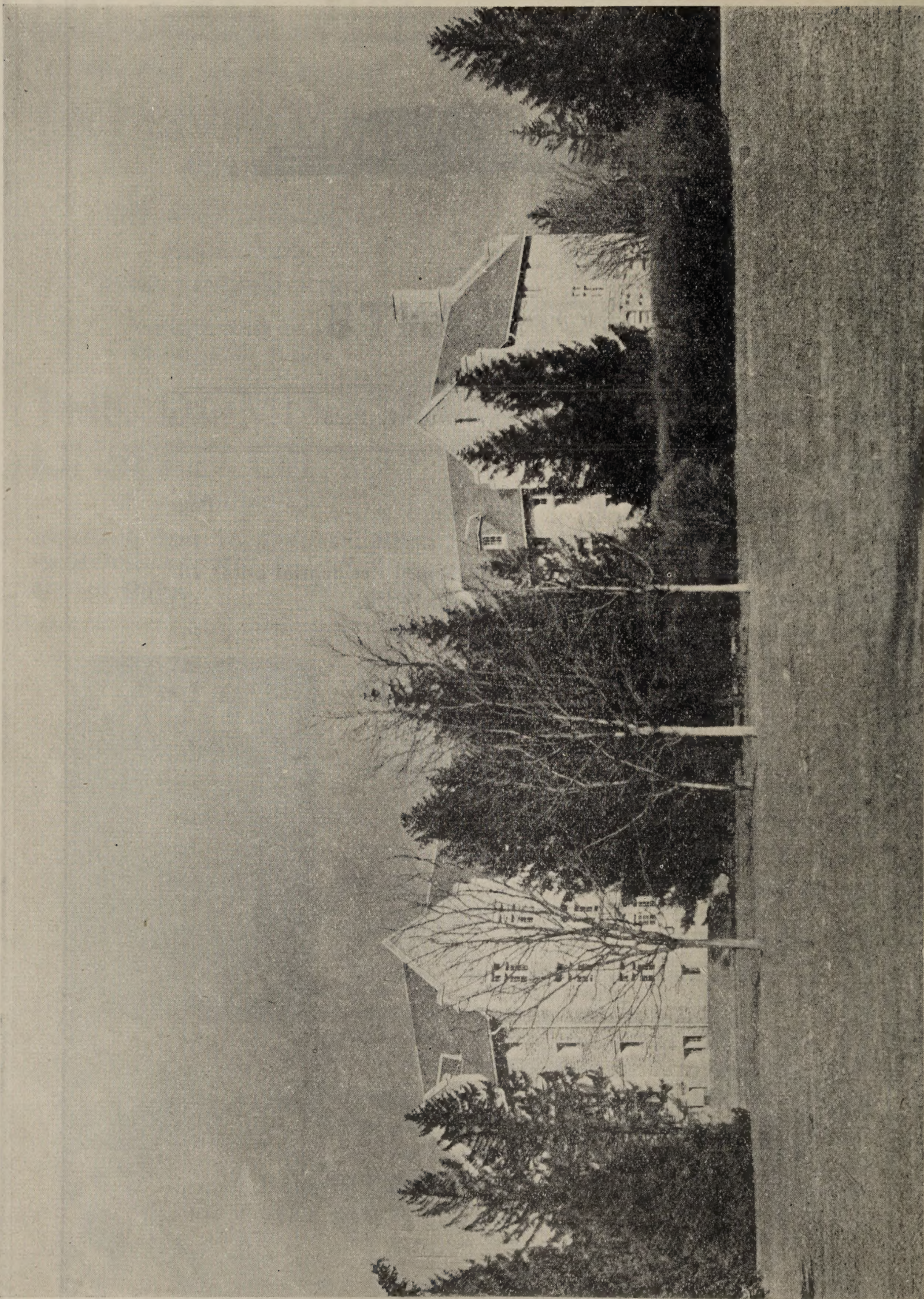
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The new residence called "Mills" Hall, to honor the memory of Dr. Mills.

THE O. A. C. REVIEW

"THE PROFESSION WHICH I HAVE EMBRACED REQUIRES A KNOWLEDGE OF EVERYTHING"

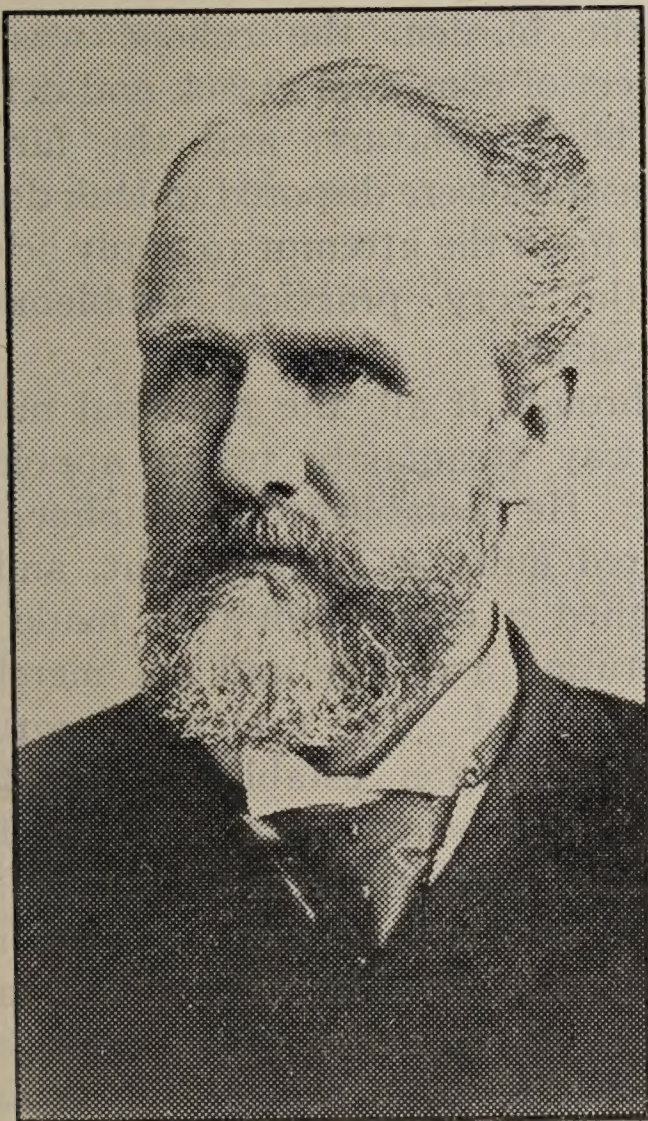
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GUELPH, ONT., JANUARY, 1925

No. 5

James Mills, M.A., LL.D.

AN APPRECIATION BY J. B. REYNOLDS, M.A., PRESIDENT ONTARIO
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE



James Mills, M.A., LL.D.

ON Saturday, December sixth, there was laid to rest in the Guelph Cemetery a man who for twenty-five years gave devoted and exalted public service as President of the Ontario Agricultural College.

James Mills was a representative Canadian; representative in his heredity, in the circumstances of his upbringing, in the mode of his progress toward a worthy station in life, and in the qualities of his character.

He was born on November twenty-fourth, 1840, in the County of Simcoe,

Ontario, of Ulster parentage. He was thus thoroughly British and thoroughly Canadian; British in his devotion to our heritage from the old land, its traditions, its literature, and its history; and Canadian in his life-long application to the problems of molding the thought and the character of the citizenship in a new country.

His vigorous and strenuous youth was spent on Ontario farms. For twelve years the Mills family lived on a farm at Blackstock, in Durham County. Then they returned to Simcoe County and rented a farm at Bond Head. He would probably have remained a farmer all his life, and no doubt would have been a good farmer. But the loss of his right arm when he was twenty years of age closed the door against that career. He was forced to choose elsewhere, and decided to gain an education.

It was a discouraging prospect. He was the eldest of a family of ten children. The family, like most Canadian families born and reared on a farm in the last half of the past century, was rich in health and resourcefulness and in the experience of hard work and self-denial, but short of cash. Besides, at twenty years of age, even his public school education was not complete. So, with a meagre education to begin with and without much money, he drew from the stock he had most of, industry and self-denial and a methodical and penetrating intellect. He worried his way through public school, through high

school, through Victoria University and at his graduation in 1868 he was awarded the gold medal "primus in artibus." It was a splendid instance of one "Who grasps the skirts of happy chance, And breasts the blows of circumstance, And grapples with his evil star."

The years 1868 to 1879 were spent in teaching school. His success as a teacher and a disciplinarian while principal of the Brantford High School drew the attention of the Ontario Government. The Agricultural College at Guelph had fallen on evil days. Mr. William Johnson who for five years had given the highest powers of a brilliant mind to the problems of the College, resigned in 1879, and Mr. Mills was appointed as his successor.

The difficulties the new principal faced were many and grievous. Some of the students were troublesome. There was a certain element, not numerous but extremely vocal, idle and irresponsible; like Falstaff's contingent, "younger sons of younger brothers, the cankers of a calm world and a long peace." There was no student government. The student body accepted no responsibility in control, and the troublesome individuals would accept no responsibility even for themselves. Only the principal's patience, good humor and untiring watchfulness enabled him gradually to gain mastery over the rebellious element. The management of the institution was at first divided, the principal having control only of the college, and the farm superintendent being responsible not to the principal but directly to the government. Before that question was finally settled, a Royal Commission sat during the summer of 1893 to investigate the college management, and to decide certain disagreements between the principal and the farm superintendent. The educational policy of the college had not

been worked out, and for some time the college hung in the air between the two policies of a trade school for farmers and a college for the teaching of agricultural science. In 1888, with the establishment of a three-year degree course, an effective understanding was reached, and that understanding has continued to the present. The whole thing was an experiment, with little precedent or example anywhere to guide. To add to the burden, the college was the subject of continual attack and defence in the Legislature, and the farmers themselves were disposed to look doubtfully upon the attempt to apply science to the very practical problems of agriculture.

Through it all, the principal moved his way steadfastly to an appointed goal. He established discipline, he secured unity of management, and he designed a curriculum that made the institution a college and not merely a trade school. The system of agricultural education established in those twenty-five years from 1879 to 1904 attracted students from all parts of the world, and trained men who are now filling positions of importance and influence in all countries where agriculture is regarded as a science. This same system has trained men for practical farming, and the graduates and associates of the college are among the successful farmers in every Province of Canada. He disarmed political criticism and popularized the institution among the farmers. Under his management the college grew from an insignificant lightly-regarded object "for daws to peck at" into one of the most considerable centres of Canadian education. Massey Hall and Macdonald Hall and Institute stand as proofs of his influence with public-spirited men who have money to spend for the public good. But his finest monument is to

be seen in the quality and character of the men who were students under his guidance, and in the respect and esteem with which they regarded him.

Dr. Mills' great work, the work for which he will long be remembered, was performed as President of the Ontario Agricultural College. In 1904 he was appointed one of the new Board of Dominion Railway Commissioners. Into this work he carried the qualities that always distinguished him. He was in this as in everything else he did, thorough, painstaking, disinterested and high-minded. He was a benefactor to agriculture at Guelph. He remained its benefactor at Ottawa.

Who, if he rise to station of command,
Rises by open means, and there will
stand

On honorable terms, or else retire,
And in himself possess his own desire;
Who comprehends his trust, and to the
same

Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim.
And therefore does not stoop, nor lie in
wait

For wealth, or honors, or for worldly
state.

This is the happy warrior; this is he
Whom every man in arms should wish
to be.

The Ground Layout of Moderate Sized Residential Lots

BY A. V. HALL.

(Harries, Hall & Kruse, Ltd, Landscape Architects and Engineers, Toronto)

THE problems before the landscape architect when asked for suggestions for the arrangement of the grounds about residences in our cities, are, of course, widely varied, but there are certain considerations which always have to be studied and they always arise from a similarity of requirements. We are, therefore, attempting to explain them in a general way such as may possibly assist the individual who is undertaking the erection of a residence. These considerations will be best outlined, if we confine ourselves to the problem of a house which is to be erected upon a lot having from 50 feet to 80 feet in frontage and from 120 feet to 200 feet in depth, for when the lot is larger than this, the problems in its arrangements are usually more easily solved, and when, as is many times the case, the lot is less in size, the solution

is correspondingly more difficult. The physical conditions, namely the elevation of the lot above the street, the slope across or in the length of the lot, features such as fine trees, etc., enter into the problem of design and must in each case receive special treatment to take the greatest advantage of these variations.

The reasons for giving consideration to the arrangements of the ground are two-fold. The first reason is the one of economy of space, retaining as large unbroken areas of turf as is possible, which in turn gives the appearance of additional size. The second reason is an aesthetic one, and includes softening the lines of demarkation either along the boundaries, or at the base of the building, and wherever it is required to provide suitable locations for the growing of shrubs and flowers. The

proper treatment in accordance with these two factors will add to the attractiveness of the property, and this is an element which has for some time been recognized by real estate men as adding direct value to it, or at least expediting its sale when desired.

In order to obtain economy in space, consideration should be given to the arrangement prior to locating the house upon the lot, and to this end, the owner should either select a lot upon which the house he wishes to build can be placed so as to effect this economy, or have the house designed to fit the lot and other requirements necessitated by its present or probable surroundings.

The area of the small lot, required for service provisions, has increased since the advent of the automobile, in order to provide for a garage and its driveway. The problem in our northern climate of heating our houses, has been accentuated, requiring that the orientation of the house must be carefully studied with the view of obtaining a maximum amount of southern sunlight during the winter months. Finally, as the cost of maintaining lawns, flowers and shrubbery has increased so much during the last few years, such items as steep turf slopes, beds of annual flowers or bulbs for display, can economically be replaced by the use of shrub plantations on the slopes, around the boundary lines, and at the base of the house. Perennials and small groups of annuals and bulbs can be used with the shrubs, to give the more vivid colours, with the result that the general effect of this treatment will be more pleasing as well as more easily maintained.

In locating the house and its service requirements on the lot, the owner will always find that regard has to be given either to conditions which already exist, such as similar provisions for houses on adjoining lots, or for future conditions

which may later obtain upon these lots. It is often possible where a single car garage is all that is required, to have the garage built either in connection with, or immediately adjacent to the house itself. The economy effected wherever this is possible is, that the amount of land given up for the driveway to the garage is considerably reduced, as against the arrangement where the garage is placed at the end of the lot with a long drive to it. The garage adjoining the house may be heated from the same system as the house, with a shut-off, so that the heat may be used only during the few months it is required.

The service entrance to the house should be on the same side as the entrance to the garage and if possible the coal chute should be in the same vicinity; so that the garage drive will serve a three-fold purpose. If this is done the service requirements will be kept within a minimum space. A great many times, in the case of a garage for a single car, particularly where the entrance is straight, concrete runways with a properly designed "quarter round" curb, with a grass plot in the centre, will answer every requirement for service walk and garage drive, and will be less displeasing in the composition of the grounds, as well as less expensive, than that of concrete or other paving material over the full width of the drive.

If these provisions in grouping the buildings upon the lot can be obtained, there will be left to the rear an area which can well be used as lawn or garden, and sufficient area at the front to form an attractive approach to the house.

In arranging the areas used for decorative purposes, consideration should be given toward harmony with the architectural features of the house,

which on account of the proportion of the lot area which it occupies, entitles it to the major place. The result of this is, that generally speaking the straight lines of the house should be extended or paralleled for a certain space beyond its walls, and so in the case of the small lot the whole design may best be made along straight lines. Wherever the area of the lot is sufficient, this regular treatment may cease at a certain distance from the house, and a more informal treatment consisting of curved or undulating lines can be carried on.

The area to the rear of the house should be made, in our cities, the most attractive and private part of the house grounds, and care should be given that the approach to these grounds from some of the main rooms of the house, is made natural and attractive. We find more and more that the living terrace or porch, instead of being placed upon the street frontage, is proving more popular when placed overlooking the area at the rear. The development of this area can be designed to suit the taste of the owner. There are many types of small garden treatments possible, varying from simple planting of borders, or properly arranged beds in the lawn with grass walks between them, to an intensive treatment with the use of flagstone walks, paved terraces, etc., and properly placed garden features such as sundials, bird-baths, fountains, seats, pergolas, etc. Which ever treatment is desired should be made in such a way as to make a proper termination for axial views from the house, and should endeavor to make this restricted area so attractively arranged that one can consider the garden as a well decorated open room of the residence.

The treatment of the grounds at the front of the house should first include an easy and proper treatment of the

entrance to the front door, and should, with the use of shrubs, soften the line between the ground and the vertical line made by the elevation of the house. Where the street sidewalk has been placed very close to the property line, shrub plantations, a hedge, or a fence, may well be used along the property line. In cases, however, where the sidewalk is close to the street curb, leaving a considerable amount of street property between the sidewalk and the boundary line, it is generally found to be more pleasing to treat this street area as a part of the lawn without breaking it by the use of hedges on the property lines. This effect of a larger lawn area adds greatly, in most cases, to the attractiveness of the approach to the residence.

In the selection and planting of trees on the small lot, care should be exercised in their location and in the selection of the varieties when they are planted. There is a tendency to plant trees which make quick growth and in this way obtain immediate effect. The unfortunate part of this is, that the trees which make the quickest growth, such as the chestnut, poplar, Manitoba maple, and the soft maple, by their voracity in feeding, make it impossible, after a few years, for grass to be maintained underneath them. They are the trees which generally grow to a large size and, on account of their softwooded limbs and other features, later become a nuisance. The planting of the larger growing trees should in general be confined to the boundaries, where they will give the shade which is required and may also allow shrubs to be planted about their base, the cultivation of which will tend to hasten their growth. Very many times it is found desirable and not too expensive to move certain moderate-sized trees in, where immediate shade seems desirable.

The arrangement of the shrub beds should be made so that the plantations by their mass serve the purpose of softening otherwise hard lines, and form a background for either flowers or turf. The selection of the shrubs should be made in every case to conform to the purpose of each bed, and be such as will do best there, those thriving in shade used at the north side of the house or fences, and those of erect or dwarf habit used where space is restricted. Aside from one or two specimen shrubs, the shrubs should be grouped, using several of each variety to a group, even if this means comparatively few varieties. The varieties of shrubs used should be planned so that the bloom and foliage coloring will take place at the season when it is most desired. The residence occupied by the family the year round should have the winter effects considered, and dwarf evergreens should be included, as well as large evergreens, placed at such points as will otherwise be left bare by the falling of leaves from the deciduous trees and shrubs. If the occupants are to be away for the summer, spring and autumn effects should be obtained in the selection of shrubs and perennials.

It will be seen from the above, that the whole problem for solution in the design of the surroundings for the house on a city lot, is one of an intensive treatment, in harmony with the archi-

tecture of the residence, and that its best effects of beauty must be obtained in a limited space, and avoid the impression that the grounds have been overcrowded in the attempt.

The landscape architect, in giving his advice, attempts to visualize the ultimate setting of the house from the time of his first visit, and as is very often the case, conditions contrary to those outlined above have become fixed and complicate the outside arrangement, making it necessary for him to either forego something that is desirable, or obtain it at a greater expense than would have been the case had these conditions been foreseen. For this reason those who wish such assistance should explain their desires and retain advice concerning the arrangement of the grounds outside of the house, at the same time that they commission the architect to proceed with his plans. The work of these two advisors should proceed together so that a full discussion of such matters as floor grades, area windows, drainage, etc., can be obtained before the construction of the house is started, and also the suggestions of the landscape architect where they require masonry, foundations, etc., can in this way be included in the contract of the residence, usually at a lower price than can be obtained where they are let as a separate tender.



O. A. C. Stock Judging Team at The Shows

National Dairy Show

WITH eager expectancy and high hopes, the O. A. C. judging team, with Coach Prof. J. C. Steckley, left for the National Dairy Show at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on September 25th. Arriving there at

company with twenty-three other dairy cattle judging teams. Three classes of each of the dairy breeds, namely, Guernseys, Jerseys, Holsteins and Ayrshires, were judged. Placings and reasons were all finished up by 6.30 that



THE JUDGING TEAM

Standing (left to right) N. Jones, R. L. Demaray, F. J. Parish, O. L. Sager, C. Fahrig.
Sitting, A. G. Kirstine, J. Y. Kellough.

noon the next day, we proceeded to see something of this busy city, which is just a little smaller than Toronto.

The next morning we were out to the State Fair grounds at 7.30 o'clock in

evening and we returned to the city after a strenuous day's work. The following day was spent at the Fair inspecting some of the best dairy herds in the United States, among other in-

dividuals being Segis Pierterje Prospect, world champion cow for yearly production of milk.

The results came out a little later, with O. A. C. in sixth place, which was very gratifying. As a team we stood second on Jerseys, sixth in Guernseys and sixteenth in Holsteins. The team was composed of A. G. Kirstine, O. L. Sager, F. J. Parish and J. Y. Kellough.

The Royal

Having won the Farmer's Advocate trophy for Intercollegiate Stock-Judging at the Royal in 1922 and 1923, the O. A. C. judging team was particularly keen to rope the bronze bull for the third and final time and tether him on the College campus forever. So Coach Prof. Toole and his lasso artists journeyed to Toronto on November 16th to meet the three Western outfits from Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The contest took place in the Coliseum Arena the following day. Everyone was feeling fit after a more or less restless night. The different teams went to work with a will, and although some classes of stock proved to be rather unmanageable, the grind went

We left Milwaukee Sunday evening, not leaving any of our number or our excess baggage behind, and after a brief stay in Chicago, we arrived back in Guelph on Monday, September 29th, after a very pleasant and instructive journey into Uncle Sam's domain and we, the members of the team, wish to thank Prof. Steckley for his guidance and attention.

on just the same. By two o'clock all the animals had been worked over, then the fiction began. This proved to be our long suit and by five o'clock our local rope manipulators had their brand on the bronze bull for good.

Alberta provided the high man of the contest in T. P. Devlin, while Kellough and Kirstine of O. A. C. were first in sheep and hogs respectively. The western teams were on the job all the time and it was anybody's contest to the last. Alberta, coached by Prof. J. P. Sackville, won the bronze buffalo presented to the high team from the Western Provinces. The O. A. C. team were F. J. Parish, A. G. Kirstine, O. L. Sager, J. Y. Kellough, R. L. Demaray, N. Jones and C. Fahrig.

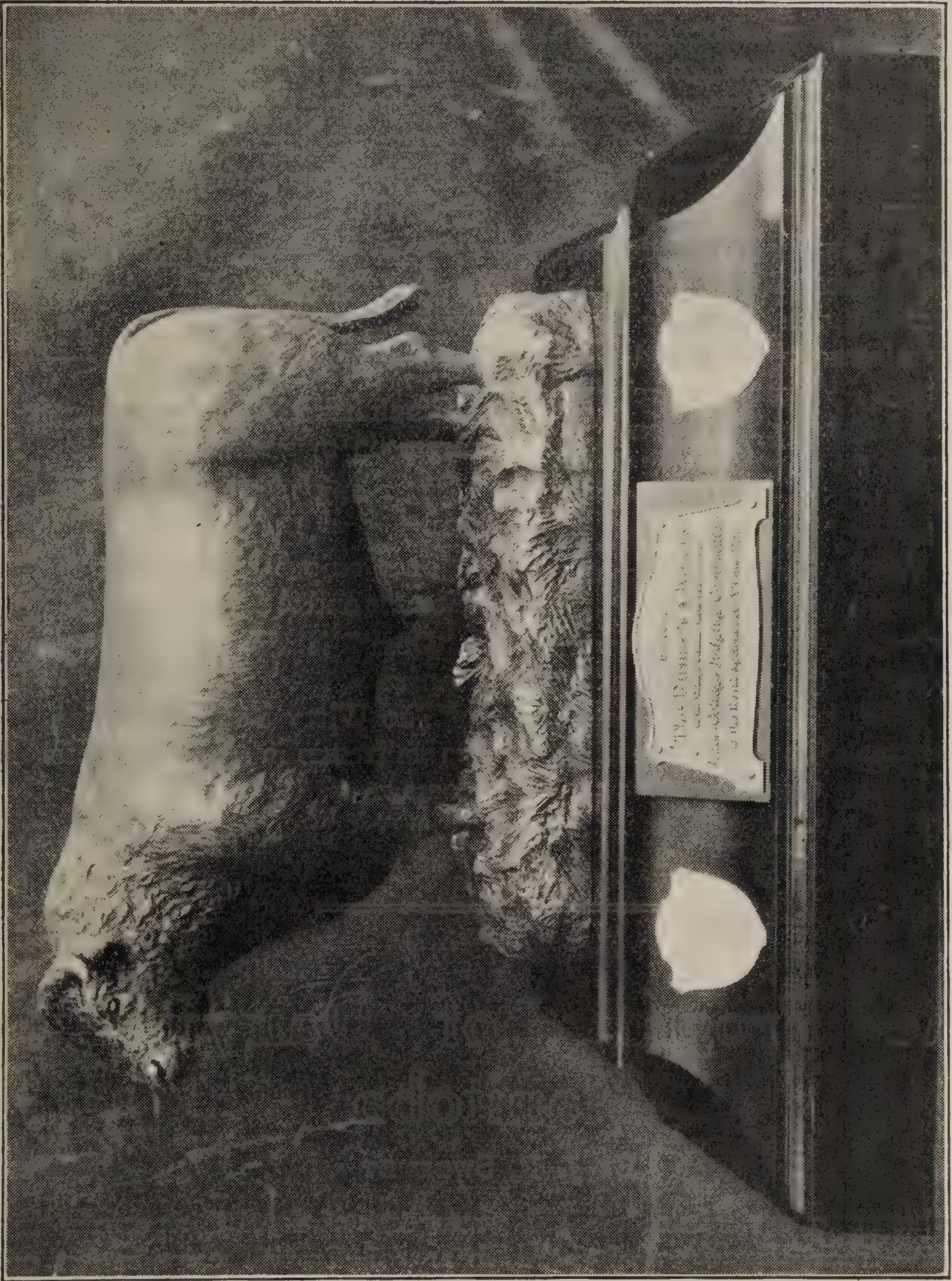
The International

On the evening of November 21, Prof. Toole and the judging team accompanied by a trunk and one sheepskin coat, left Guelph with Chicago as their ultimate destination. The first stop was made at Lansing, Michigan, where we visited the Michigan Agricultural College and looked over some good classes of horses, finished steers and swine.

We left Lansing, without the sheepskin coat, Saturday evening and travelled to La Fayette, Indiana, via Detroit. We were more than lucky to

pass through Detroit without mishap as one of our number nearly climbed into a taxi instead of the transportation company's bus, which was to transfer us from one station to the other.

We arrived in La Fayette about six a.m. Sunday and as Purdue University had had their annual football homecoming the day before, we were unable to get rooms in a hotel before ten o'clock. Monday we visited Purdue U. and judged swine, horses and beef cattle. Tuesday we had sheep, horses and more beef cattle. We left La



Farmer's Advocate Trophy.

Fayette that afternoon and arrived in Champaign, Illinois, about eight p.m. On the way out to the barns of the Illinois U., Wednesday morning, we looked over the largest and most expensive judging pavilion in the world. After turning a few classes of beef cattle and a class of sheep upside down, we looked over Red Grange's stamping grounds, the University of Illinois stadium, which was opened this fall and built for the nominal sum of two million dollars.

We judged swine Wednesday afternoon and horses Thursday morning. Upon boarding the train for Chicago Thursday afternoon we found we had lost the trunk. A frantic search revealed it in the baggage check room and we went merrily on our way. It was fortunate we found it as one of our number declared he would not leave town without it. We haven't discovered yet what the trunk contained.

We arrived in Chicago that evening and took part in the competition Saturday, and while not disgracing ourselves, we did not make as high a standing as we should have done. After seeing a large part of the International Show,

some fine carload lots of beef steers, sheep and swine, and a few good shows, we left Chicago Monday night and arrived home Tuesday in time to attend the banquet and dance of the Rugby players.

The team would like to take this opportunity of expressing to Prof. Toole their appreciation and thanks for the pleasant and profitable trip.

A few discoveries made during the trip are:

"Shorty" knows all about postal rates in the U. S. A.

"Chris" likes his meals "a la wheelbarrow" not "a la carte".

Frank has a hobby of reading people's names on magazines.

Sager enjoys travelling regardless of cost.

Jones enjoys carrying young ladies' suitcases and is a good judge of dimples.

"Dem" is an expert at throwing coppers.

"The Witty Youngster" doesn't like the waitresses in American hotel dining rooms.

—'25.

The Progress of Dairying in Manitoba

BY J. R. SWEENEY

THE history of agriculture in Manitoba—from the time of Lord Selkirk's arrival to the present day—is replete with many incidents of gripping interest: tales of exploration and colonization; with records of sacrifice and achievement. Indeed, one is wrapped in admiration of the pioneers of the Red River valley; they were

remnants of the Selkirk colony and forbears of English colonization on the prairie. With courage and determination those early settlers met the hardships of an unbroken country, conquered the forces which were said to preclude the entry of the white man, and laid the foundation of an agricultural industry in what hitherto had been regarded as

a barren wasteland, the home of the coyote and the buffalo, and a hunting ground for the Red Man.

The contribution of the dairy cow to the building of the West has often been overlooked because of the greater publicity given to free homesteads, fertile soil, amazing yields of grain, and cash crop farming. These were always effectively featured in promoting colonization and in attracting capital for investment. But old Brindle was on duty all the time, overshadowed of course, but persistent, and responding according to her opportunity. It is interesting to hear the "old-timer" of our day recount the periods in the course of his lifetime when the dairy cow kept the wolf from the door, especially during the lean years and the crop failures, which Western Canada not infrequently experienced.

Continuous cropping was the common agricultural practice, until decreasing yields and noxious weeds awakened everyone to the danger of soil depletion. Soil drifting, in particular sections, gave warning that a change in the system of farming was the only solution, if those once productive areas were not to be converted into a barren plain. While yields were good, and grain prices were high, the doctrine of crop rotation and breeding of live stock was received with indifference. However, during recent years, the foundation of a permanent agriculture has been laid, farm animals have been increasing rapidly, and at last dairying assumes a commanding position in the agricultural life of the province. Splendid herds of dairy cows can be seen grazing on pastures, where previously were golden wheat fields or black fallows; creameries and cheese factories flourish; and an industry that has products valued at more than \$13,000,000.00 is no longer considered a neglected side line.

Statistics show that in 1910 Manitoba had 146,851 cows; 24 small creameries, with an output of 2,999,358 pounds of butter; 30 cheese factories, manufacturing 560,000 pounds of cheese; and the total value of dairy products was approximately \$1,786,073.24. During that year large quantities of low quality dairy butter were shipped to renovating plants in the United States; condensed milk was used in many prairie homes; while sweet cream was imported from Minnesota for domestic use in Winnipeg; and 70 carloads of eastern butter were required to supply the local market.

The status of dairying in 1910, compared with the present extent of the industry, permits a very striking comparison, and indicates a growth that is almost phenomenal. The year 1924 finds Manitoba with 265,100 cows; 51 creameries, with an estimated output of 12,000,000 pounds of butter; 13 cheese factories turning out 600,000 pounds of cheese; sufficient sweet cream to meet domestic requirements every month of the year; an exportable surplus of creamery butter, equal to 200 carloads; and a total value of all dairy products exceeding \$13,000,000.00.

From the figures quoted one observes the outstanding increase in the production of creamery butter, as well as the comparatively small advance in cheese-making. One familiar with prairie conditions would naturally expect such a result—the survival of the practical. Hand separators on the farms, and the cream-gathering creameries, supported by large areas, made possible the success of the butter industry in the sparsely settled West. But the smallness of the number of cows per square mile is not conducive to the successful operation of cheese factories. Where they do exist it is density of population that has sustained them, and production per

factory is increasing in the districts where they have survived.

Manitoba has experienced various forms of factory organization, from that of the earnest but over-enthusiastic organizer, who had been successful in the older provinces, to that of the professional factory promoter, whose guiding motive was personal gain. Co-operative associations were hurriedly formed, and factories were built and equipped; but some of these had no visible means of support, and ceased operation before the oily products of the dairy had dulled the glossy finish of the equipment. A few of these stand closed today, monuments to ill-advised location, and a hindrance to worthy co-operative effort.

The Manitoba creameries, mostly, are privately owned. One large creamery, located in Winnipeg, is owned and operated by farmers; it is truly co-operative, a splendid success, and a stabilizing factor in the creamery business. Five creameries are joint stock co-operative enterprises, paying dividends to shareholders, who are not necessarily producers. The other creameries are controlled by private investment. As may well be assumed, creamery operation in Manitoba is highly competitive, and in view of this fact, the question has often been asked, "How has Manitoba shown such improvement in the quality of creamery butter?" The answer to that query lies in the very reasonable proposition—that men investing their money in the business are shrewd enough to make the best use of government assistance, and they have the foresight to appreciate the fact that higher quality extends markets and adds security to their investment. Proof of that explanation lies in the active co-operation between the creamery operators and the govern-

ment, to the general advancement of the creamery industry.

During very recent years Manitoba has won some distinction and a little publicity in the creamery classes at various Canadian exhibitions. The real test of excellence, however, lies in the degree of perfection which obtains in the whole creamery output. In this, too, there has been a fair measure of improvement, and the results achieved thus far lend support to those who offer direction and propose methods conducive to the manufacturing of a superior product.

The table below provided an interesting comparison:

	10 Months		
GRADE:	1920	1923	1924
Special.....	1.2%	1.1%	6.0%
No. 1.....	63.7%	69.1%	76.5%
No. 2.....	31.3%	26.1%	14.4%
No. 3.....	3.8%	3.7%	3.1%

Eighty-two and a half per cent. graded "Special and First" in 1924, compared with 64.9% for these grades in 1920. With an output of 12,000,000 pounds, the higher quality in 1924 has considerably increased the value of the season's production.

The improvement recorded in 1924 can be attributed to the cream grading service, which was inaugurated May 1st, 1923. Grading standards, described in regulations which were embodied in an Order-in-Council, provided legal authority for the enforcement of cream grading; the grading to be under the control of the Dairy Branch, Department of Agriculture. Cream graders were trained and placed in every creamery where at least 3,000 pounds of fat were purchased weekly. The cost of the grading service is borne by the creamery operators, by charging them a levy of approximately one-half cent per pound on all fat purchased. A minimum price

differential is fixed between grades, thus assuring the farmer of a set premium for the high grades, and also a regular reduction on low grades. The principle of grading is sound; and the compulsory system, once established, has given general satisfaction. Then, too, the increase in first grade butter would indicate that the aim of government cream grading is being realized.

There has been a butter grading service in Manitoba since 1914. All the butter made in the province is from pasteurized cream, and provincial graders score every churning, issuing certificates of quality, good for six weeks from date of issue. Butter grading is not compulsory, and it is remarkable to find that not a sale is made without the grade first having been established by a dairy produce grader. The butter grading service is free, and every buttermaker receives a detailed score of all his churnings; the defects are pointed out, and in that way the grader's suggestions are the maker's guide, and uniformity in workmanship is attained.

Marketing of Manitoba butter is effected by produce brokers, who sell on commission, and have representatives in every market where butter is traded in or distributed. This agency is economical, and has given general satis-

faction, especially in the direct exporting of Manitoba butter to the British market, a channel of trade which is showing considerable development.

Various minor branches of the dairy industry are worthy of notice, and are assuming large proportions; but the outstanding feature is the production of creamery butter; and indications point to continued expansion in this particular line. Natural advantages will promote large production, and grading will safeguard the quality and create greater demand for that "fine-flavored" Manitoba butter.

Dairy production in Manitoba is a factor of increasing importance. The whole dairy industry is growing "bigger and better". Splendid grazing lands make for cheap production in summer. Trench silos, filled with corn and sunflower silage, have solved the problem of winter dairying; carloads of good dairy cows are being imported; and the trend of rural thought is in the direction of more mixed farming. To consider the possibilities is to be confirmed in a belief that only the fringe has been touched in the development of an industry that will mean better homes for a thrifty people, which will lend solidarity to our agriculture, and bring new wealth to the Province of Manitoba.

A Book of Remembrance

IN THE Memorial Hall there is a small chapel dedicated to the memory of graduates and undergraduates who fell in the Great War. Their names have been inscribed on a bronze tablet which is placed on one wall of the chapel. Opposite this is an oak desk upon which is to be placed a book containing all the names of those who served, with such

particulars of service as can be obtained. This is the Book of Remembrance. Already a preliminary roll has been compiled and placed on the desk for corrections and additions. The compilation of such a volume is a difficult task. There are bound to be mistakes and omissions and for this reason all those who may be able to help with this

work are asked to visit the chapel at the earliest opportunity and add to, or correct, the information so far obtained. The following particulars are desirable:

- 1. College year.
- 2. Rank on being struck off strength.
- 3. Units served in.
- 4. Countries served in with dates.

- 5. Casualties.
- 6. Decorations.

This book will become one of the historic treasures of the College. It will be of particular interest to men who have seen service and they are especially requested to see that no name has been omitted which should be recorded.

Memorial Hall Statement

RECEIPTS	EXPENSES
Ex-students.....\$ 9,438 39	Travelling Expenses, Wages,
Outside Contributions..... 24,666 44	Printing, Postage, Etc.....\$ 2,127 30
Staff..... 1,664 50	Cost of Bonds, Transferring
College Activities..... 3,143 83	and Exchanging..... 42,148 73
Bank Interest..... 319 00	
Bond Interest, Transferring	BUILDING ACCOUNT
and Exchanging..... 8,817 67	Paid to Contractors..... 35,000 00
Sale of Bonds..... 38,574 92	Interior Fittings..... 4,774 21
Miscellaneous, Sale of Paper,	
Short Course..... 487 94	
\$ 87,112 69	\$ 84,050 24
Total Receipts.....\$ 87,112 69	
Total Expenses..... 84,050 24	
Oct. 31, 1924, Bank Balance \$ 3,062 45	
Unsold Bonds, Face Value...\$ 2,500 00	

Health Notes

BY ANNIE ROSS, M. D., C. M.

Lecturer in Physiology, Home Nursing and Psychology, Macdonald Institute.

THERE IS A MIGHTY HOST MOVING UNSEEN AGAINST US.

IT is a strange yet natural fact that the chief enemies of our lives are themselves alive. Little creatures they are, who with no ill-will about it, invade our bodies and live in and on them as long as possible. If they were as large as wolves or tigers, every one would know all about them and their ways; and we should long ago have made a great combined attack upon them, and rid ourselves forever of their menace as our ancestors did of wolves. Only they happen to be very small. Not one of the worst can be seen until we grind glasses in certain shapes and put them together to make what is called a compound microscope. Even then you would see nothing unless you had first

used some kind of dye which our enemies are fond of, so that it colors them alone, and makes them visible amid their surroundings. When the right dye and all other details have been properly applied, there is our enemy, not as large as life, but vastly larger, in the field of the microscope before us.

Then all his ways of attack, his method of transport, and the nature of his deadly weapons may be discovered. Without exception these little creatures are parasites. (A punster observes in Germany they call them germs, in France they call them parasites, but in Ireland they call them microbes). They do not honestly earn a living for themselves but prefer to live on somebody else; they just dote on us. Our unfortunate bodies are full of rich food stuff to furnish a dainty meal for them.

How may we fight these foes? That is another story. One great and general mistake, passing all others, is made by the many people who know a little but not very much about this subject. When they learn that most of our illnesses and deaths are due to these parasites, they conclude that there will be some ONE general rule for protecting ourselves against them. Not so. Perfect protection against one kind of parasite may be of no avail against another kind. Cleanliness is a splendid thing; so is fresh air; so is sunlight; so is good food; so is an easy conscience; so is good housing, but to suppose that

any one of these is, or all of them put together are, a defence against ALL invaders of our bodies is as foolish as a popular belief that enough whiskey taken in time will cure anybody of anything.

One of the worst of these foes within our own household is the streptococcus, which means chain coccus, for it grows in chains, and it multiplies by division. It is the germ concerned in "sore throats"—it hits the tonsils and is only too much with us.

The same germ is carried by the blood to the joints, causing acute rheumatism; to the heart causing valvular heart disease. It may multiply in the deep pockets about the teeth. Or this same streptococcus may penetrate into the cavity of the cheek bone (this cavity is called the antrum) and there take up its abode, and from there send forth its toxin through the body. These germs are supposed to leave the body by the kidneys, but sometimes they are retained by the kidney; later, the development of kidney disease is the result.

Do you wonder then that we regard "sore throat" and inflammation of the tonsils as a serious invasion by our foes. It may be over in a few days and yet a person may need as much time for convalescence after tonsillitis as after pneumonia. It is that serious. The toxin of the disease is carried by the blood to poison the whole body, and the whole body needs time to recover.



The Mail Box

EDITOR, O. A. C. REVIEW:

You have asked me to write you a short letter carrying suggestions regarding the improvement of THE REVIEW. Having worked on the staff of THE REVIEW in days gone by, I fully appreciate the difficulties under which student editors labor. Also, after having the good fortune to have been editor of a leading farm journal in Ontario for several years, I have some ideas in regard to journalism that come from the school of experience. They may or may not be of value to THE REVIEW.

In the first place, people who subscribe for a paper are pleased to get it on time. THE REVIEW should be mailed to the subscribers on some definite day of each month. Possibly the first day of the month is best. At any rate this practice is to be recommended. It is an advantage to the subscribers and advertisers, and is, in the end, easier for the editor. You cannot hold an enthusiastic clientele without regularity of publication, and mailing on a regular date is not an impossible task.

THE REVIEW is a college paper circulated among students and ex-students. It must have a strong personal appeal. Locals are of chief interest to the student body. Alumni news should keep former students in touch. These two departments should be very strong in order to get and hold circulation.

In so far as possible articles published in THE REVIEW should be original and new. Scissors are handy in an editorial office but copied articles are, for the most part, stale to some of the readers and are considered as "filler" in a newspaper office. It is much better to clothe the same facts in new words if some other paper gets the

material out ahead of you. Of course, scientific preparations would not require such treatment, but news or semi-news articles should be original.

A good journalist should have his facts correct. Any reporter sent out to get a story is cautioned to get the facts—What, Where, When, How, and Why. Material in THE REVIEW should be according to the facts. People do not care to have their names and initials wrong in print, neither do they appreciate mistakes in stories concerning them. The greatest care is necessary in editing copy and reading proof. This I cannot stress too strongly.

THE REVIEW should be kept well-balanced in major articles referring to the work of all branches of agriculture. The student body, ex-students, staff and outstanding scientific and practical men elsewhere should be drawn upon for these articles. Thorough arrangements can only be made through frequent editorial staff conferences. These are a good thing to keep sub-editors working. The experience they will get will be well worth while. Perhaps, more news of what is going on around the Old College would help.

Be on time. Be right. Be original. Be fair to all without favor. Have a policy and stick to it. Remember your clientele are students and ex-students. Put some "punch" into it.

WADE TOOLE.

Guelph, Canada, Dec. 16, 1924.

EDITOR OF THE REVIEW:

Dear Sir:—What I would like to see in our college is a purely student magazine—a magazine of the students, by the students, and for the students.

My view is a prejudiced one, I admit. One cannot read from nine hundred to one thousand student exercises in composition a year and retain unbiased views on such a subject. A magazine made up exclusively of student contributions, in narrative, in essay, and in verse form, would provide what we lack at present—practice in really writing for publication. Our debates and speech contests give this real practice in public speaking and serve to show up weaknesses and strength that classroom work alone would never detect. I believe that a similar chance to write for the public would give valuable practice in writing not to be had otherwise, and would also add a new incentive to all class work in writing. Student contributions do appear in *THE REVIEW*, I know, but they are too few and too bashfully anonymous, as if the student writers felt decidedly out of place in such a medium of mature and ripened wisdom. Many more are needed to give the magazine the atmosphere of a real student publication.

Would such a publication interest the student body? Judging from the fact that at present "Locals" is the one department every student is sure to read, I think it would. Personal interest in the writers would ensure at least a glance at the articles. And if the articles were as interesting as the best I receive as regular class exercises, they would be interesting enough to hold the reader's attention once he had glanced at them.

But a magazine must cater to the desires of its readers. The policy I have suggested might sadly displease your large number of readers who are not on the campus but scattered throughout the country. Could you not, with your next number, include a questionnaire asking for a frank expression of opinion on all departments of the maga-

zine from all readers sufficiently interested to let you know what they would like?

Yours truly,

E. C. McLEAN.

THE EDITOR, "O. A. C. REVIEW":

Dear Sir: You have asked me for some ideas about *THE REVIEW*.

My first idea is that the prestige of our college magazine needs bolstering up. Of all the many branches of student activity, to my mind, none is more important than the publication of *THE REVIEW*. There is nothing to compare with it in wideness of appeal, in possibility of influence, or opportunity for advertisement. It concerns every student, every alumnus, and every member of the faculty. It goes out each month as an expression of the spirit of the college to all parts of Canada and many parts of the world.

Likewise, I believe there is no other part of college life which is so dependent on the ability and effort of one man: the editor. It is true that on the editorial page may be seen a quite imposing list of sub-editors, but it has always appeared to me that some of these have no serious function. Perhaps if the staff were smaller its members would take their duties more seriously, and feel a more personal responsibility for the paper. The editor should not be forced, as I know he generally has been, to personally "solicit" copy each month from his staff. Rather they should be constantly drumming up material for his approval. The editor who solicits too often feels obliged to publish.

Another way in which I believe the editor's burden might be lightened and the uniformity of the paper improved is by the reduction of the number of summer issues. *The O. A. C. REVIEW*

is one of few college magazines which are published each month in the year. This means that during the summer, when there is little activity at the college and the editors are spread to the four winds, the editor-in-chief must scrape together "the makings" of an issue. He is generally away and busy amassing his next year's board money, and the numbers are lean and disappointing as a result. Magazines, like people, are often judged by their weakest efforts. If two numbers—say, June and August—were dropped the gain should be greater than the loss.

My next idea is prompted by the words, to be found in red ink on the cover: "Published in the Interests of Agriculture." I have no quarrel with the aim which this excellent motto implies but it seems to be an unnecessarily broad definition of the legitimate objects of THE REVIEW. The suggestion is that you are in competition with farm papers and scientific journals, rather than catering to the peculiar needs of your particular constituency—the graduates and undergraduates of the O. A. C. I do not mean that new and topical agricultural articles have not an important place if they are of a high standard, but the first concern of a college magazine is to supply what no other magazine can supply—news and other items about the college itself. Undoubtedly, College Life, Locals and Alumni News are the most popular departments, and particularly is the portrayal of College Life important. It is not always easy to find the man who can do it well, who can write up a Union Lit., for instance, with a touch of originality. Too often such accounts are full of trite phrases that have been seen time and time again: "Miss —— gave a tasteful rendition"; "A pleasant evening closed with the singing of the National Anthem," and such meaning-

less sayings which leave an impression of a rather flat time, and a feeling that College Life is singularly lacking in life. The only cure for this is the careful selection of the reporter *before* the event and a painstaking effort on his part to pick out the distinctive features of the occasion and find fresh language in which to describe them. This, of course, does not call for forced humour, or facetious phrasing.

The "locals," too, are sometimes far from local. Clippings make good filler among the toothpaste advertisements but do not take the place of those touches of local humour to which we always turn first. There is always a lot of good humour going to waste around the classrooms and corridors that should be gathered up by some sharp-eared assistant to the locals editor, and immortalized in such a way that its meaning is not lost on all but those "in the know."

Another feature which might be made more use of is "The Mailbox." It affords an opportunity for the free expression of ideas about college matters which may often be made constructive, or at any rate entertaining.

Let THE REVIEW become a real medium for the expression of the life and thought of the College, something which reflects what we are doing and thinking here, something which stands for the spirit of the O. A. C., past and present, and its object has been accomplished. I do not believe any drastic changes are called for. Some of the headings (e.g. "Athletics") seem unnecessarily elaborate and ugly and the proof-reading, especially in the case of names under Alumni, is not always perfect; but these are details. The production of THE REVIEW is not easy. It means organization, constant planning and persistent hard work on the part of the editors. And often their

sole reward will be criticism. Perhaps we are over critical at the O. A. C. and lack something in loyalty as a result of our isolated position. Perhaps we need the stimulus of closer competition from other colleges. But, behind it all is an anxiety to see all things that bear the college name worthy of that name.

These "ideas" are long and rambling; they are not particularly "constructive" and may sound over-critical; but they are written frankly by one who knows well the difficulties of THE REVIEW Editor, and cannot truthfully say that he envies him his job.

"TWENTY-THREE."

DEAR EDITOR:

In reply to the letter in the December issue of THE REVIEW, stating that the men do not assemble outside the Dining Hall in order to watch the girls come out, we wish to say that actions speak louder than words. Why does each one strive for a place in the front where he may best see the outgoing line? And certainly such conversations as we have overheard in the entrance has not been on such impersonal subjects as he suggests. And if, as he says, his purpose is to gossip with his friends, why can't he call on them in their rooms, or go and play with them out on the campus or take them for a walk, anything rather than prominently place himself in the pathway of the girls who are on their way back to the Hall.

INDIGNANT.

O. A. C., Dec. 12th.

DEAR EDITOR:

We would like to ask a question which has been troubling us for some

time, in fact ever since we first stepped inside the portals of Macdonald Hall.

As long as we can remember we have been, when calling for our lady friends, privileged to wait, for varying periods of time, under the scrutiny of "Eyes". At least that is all that can be distinguished in the dark. And the worst part of it is that our admirers are unseen and therefore unknown. It would not be so bad if we knew who the interested parties were.

All that can be heard is a low whispering. We cannot make out what is being said. Perhaps it is as well for our peace of mind. Yet we cannot help but feel that we have in our haste forgotten to put on a necktie or perhaps our spats are undone. So, if our fair lady is delayed for any length of time, by the time she arrives we are at our wit's end trying to see if we are "all present and correct" and at the same time appear unconscious of the scrutineers above. We, therefore, will likely greet her with "Hello! Mabel!" when her name is Mary, and thus spoil an otherwise perfectly good evening by a false start.

Looking at the practice from all sides we can see no good reasons for its maintenance or its continuance. If the girls desire to see "the future agricultural representatives of Canada," why do they not wait on the steps of the Dining Hall and then gaze upon them to their hearts content in the good open air and in a comfortable position. For we cannot believe that it is comfortable or healthy sitting on the floor around the well.

We would suggest that our aspiring dietitians would copy a practice which accomplishes the same ultimate end (what that is, we do not profess to know), in a more efficient and healthful manner.

A VISITOR AT MAC HALL.

Mills Hall, Nov. 29, 1924.

DEAR SIR:

The protest from some inmate of Macdonald Hall, which appeared in your November issue of *THE REVIEW*, provokes from all males the profoundest sympathy and pity for the hallucinations under which your correspondent labours.

I, for one, would be foremost in support of her protest, was the hypothesis even verging on the truth. But, when she accepts as her hypothesis that the future agricultural representatives of Canada rush through their meals, reducing their utilization to the minimum, withstand the coldest blasts of

winter and even contract mumps for no other reason but to stand and gaze at her and her colleagues, I am tempted to suggest her removal to some quiet home where such hallucinations are removed by treatment rather than by worldly experience.

Let me assure my embarrassed friend that those offending students assemble outside the Dining Hall to talk among themselves or keep an appointment, in short the Dining Hall steps are a rendezvous, not a Judging Pavilion, as she would suggest.

I observe the protest is ended by the remark that for every ill there is a remedy. I think I have suggested mine. Yours faithfully, Q.

ELECTRIC CONTROL FOR WOMAN'S MOODS SUGGESTED

Electrical engineers have worked out a plan that they claim will control electrically all the various moods and whims of woman. They believe it to be a solution for any problem that she may present, based on temperament. It is given to the public without thought of compensation, as they state, for the good of all mankind, and is as follows:

If a woman is dull and uninteresting—"exciter".

If she gets too excited—"controller."

If she talks too long—"interrupter".

If she is wrong—"converter".

If she is willing to come half way—"meter".

If she will come all the way—"receiver."

If she wants to go further—"conductor."

If she would go still further—"dispatcher."

If she wants to be an angel—"transformer."

If she is picking your pockets—"detector."

If she goes up in the air—"condenser."

If she wants chocolates—"feeder".

If she sings inharmoniously—"tuner."

If she is in the country—"telegrapher."

If she is a poor cook—"discharger."

If her dress unhooks—"connector."

If she eats too much—"reducer."

If she is wrong—"rectifier."

If her finger and toes are cold—"heater".

If she gossips too much—"regulator."

If she fumes and sputters—"insulator."

If she becomes upset—"reverser."

—Exchange.

THE OAC REVIEW

REVIEW STAFF

H. H. HANNAM, '26, *Editor-in-Chief*

L. C. YOUNG, '27, *Associate Editor*

C. E. FREEMAN, '25, *Agriculture*.

W. A. WEBBER, '25, *Experimental*

FRED. GREGORY, '25, *Horticulture*

WM. HANSLER, '25, *Poultry*

J. J. BRICKLEY, '26, *Farm Power*

W. B. REYNOLDS, '26, *Alumni*

MISS K. B. SCOTT, *Mac. Rep.*

J. M. S. LANG, '26, *College Life*

BRUCE MEDD, '26, *Athletics*

BASIL BLEWITT, '27, *Locals*

F. C. MOYER, '27, *Art*

R. HURTUBISE, '25, *Apiculture*

EDITORIAL

Good Wishes to Retiring Editor

WITH this number THE REVIEW launches forth on another yearly voyage. In all probability it is headed in the same direction with the same port in view as on former occasions. However, the continual changing of the sea and the motion of the waters will, we hope, add variety and interest. There is another consolation to the readers in the fact that the same crew is in charge, which will tend to counteract the misdirections resulting from an inexperienced hand on the tiller.

Our former chief gladly hands over the blue pencil and enters the ranks of the ex-editors. He wears a smile of relief, and is the possessor of such light-heartedness as can be surpassed only by that of a schoolboy the first glorious

morning of the long summer vacation. For the last twelve months he has been responsible for the editing of a college magazine. To some this may signify little, but those who are acquainted with the nature of his work know that many a time he has burned the midnight oil endeavoring to turn out a magazine that would be a credit to those many of whom would then be peacefully or leisurely passing away the time at some more attractive occupation. He may be too modest to admit that he has attained the proverbial "heights" but to be honest he must admit that he has, at least, been "toiling upward in the night."

The staff now join in wishing him the fullest measure of success in future undertakings.

Responsibility of Students

It is said that the newspaper is a mirror of the people. Is it not so? It seems reasonable to suppose that more people outside our nation get their knowledge of Canada from publications than from actually visiting us. If we do not help in the publishing of these papers, those who do are influenced by the ones who read. They are largely guided by the popular demand. In this way the newspaper is a mirror, and the image produced is a reflection of the character and variety of our social, economic and political activities. By this image then our nation will be most often judged. What a responsibility rests on our newspapers and magazines!

Suppose we do not like our image as it is reflected in a mirror! What can we do? We gain nothing by finding fault with the image. We must improve either the mirror, or ourselves, or possibly both.

If this be true of publications in general, let us apply it to our own O. A. C. REVIEW. Possibly thousands who have never visited the O. A. C.

read our magazine and judge the college by the character and variety of its activities as portrayed therein. Now the question naturally arises, "Does it reflect an exact likeness?" We may hesitate to say that it does, knowing as we do the calibre of our college and the name it has won for itself. Since self-satisfaction retards progress, this is possibly the best attitude to take. Then we will strive to raise the standard of our paper.

In order to do this requires the hearty co-operation of the student body and staff. Since it is an undergraduate magazine, the responsibility rests largely with the student body. The credit or the blame should go to each individual member. It is your duty and your opportunity to contribute. Let's get together and make it bigger and better than ever. It can be done and it's worth the trouble. Thus by raising the standard of your college paper, you will not only be playing creditably your position in the game of College Life, but you will also be performing a valuable service to your Alma Mater.

A Resolution

Apart from Jack Frost's penetrating reminder that winter is really here, and apart from the fact that King Sol has gone south for the winter, it is quite evident that this is the beginning of a new year. The very atmosphere of the College is saturated with New Year Resolutions. And it is not a new condition by any means. We as students possibly make as many good resolu-

tions and keep as few of them as any other mortals. However, it is a good sign and denotes in all good faith a real desire for self-improvement. Whether memory and will-power will execute the role allotted to them time will tell.

From the standpoint of education it is well to look back over the road we have traversed in the past year, viewing it, as it were, in perspective and then

profiting by our past experiences, fortify ourselves to excel if possible our latest record in the lap that is before us.

We may resolve to be more thorough in all our work and play; to make more profitable use of our spare time; to give careful attention and ready assistance

to the welfare and wishes of our neighbour (of either sex) at all times. Those and many others are worthy motives, but there seems to be one that has been entirely overlooked and one that is of equal value to all of us. It is this, "Let us resolve to carry out our resolutions."

COMMENT

The following is an extract from a letter that accompanied the article on "Progress of Dairying in Manitoba": ". For the old boys, who may be residing outside the Province of Ontario, THE REVIEW is a connecting link, and each issue reminds one of college days."

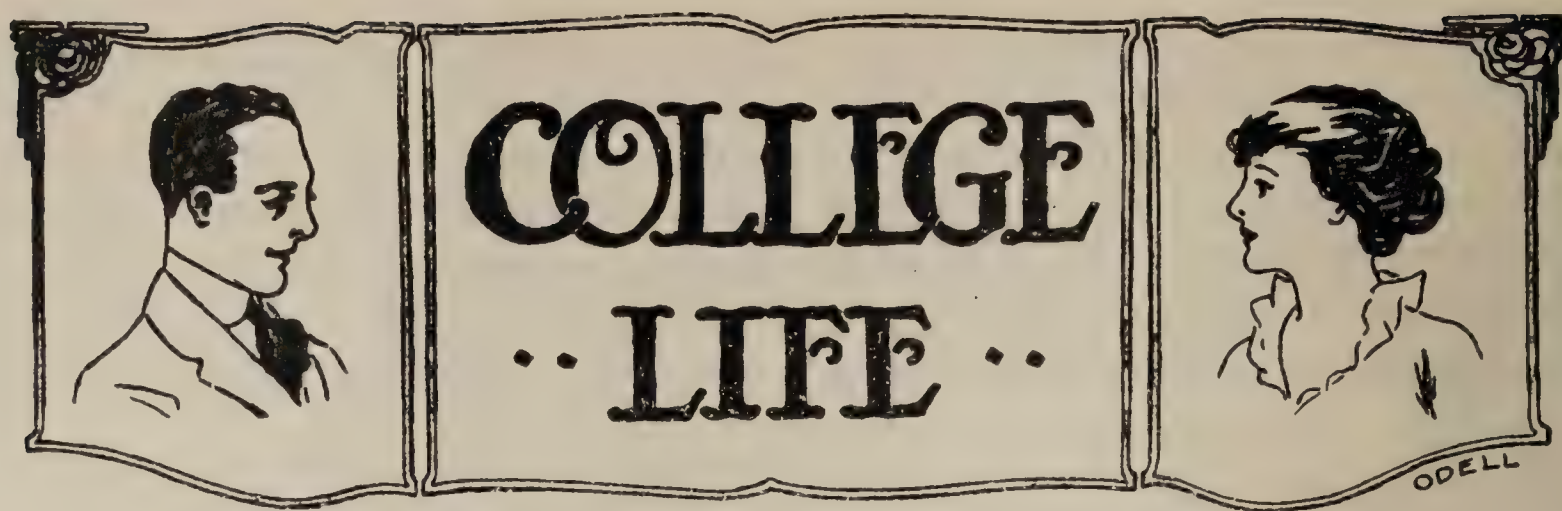
THE REVIEW greatly appreciates voluntary contributions and greetings of this kind, and hopes that more of our prosperous Alumni will be kind enough to use their fluent pen to help us "go over the top."

We are indebted to the "Farmer's Advocate" for the cut appearing on page 113, and to the "Guelph Mercury" for the cut on page 105.

1925 Conversazione

The "Conversat" will be held in the O. A. C. dining hall, on January 30th, 1925.

Invitations may be obtained by ex-students on application to W. B. Reynolds, O. A. C. Guelph.



The Union Literary Society

A FAIRLY large audience gathered in the Memorial Hall on Friday, November 28th, for the third meeting of the Union Literary Society. J. Marshall, the President of the Society, was in the chair.

The College Orchestra opened the meeting with an overture. This was followed by a recitation by Mrs. E. C. Beck, which was very greatly appreciated. Miss D. Davidson then sang two delightful songs, which the audience greatly enjoyed.

The main item on the programme was the final Inter-Year Debate between the First and Third Years, on the subject: "Resolved that the O. A. C. students should be given more spare periods for the purpose of self-development." The affirmative was taken by G. P. Collins and R. C. Banbury, of Year '28, and the negative by R. M. Pugh and W. B. Reynolds of Year '26.

G. P. Collins was the first speaker. He pointed out the ways in which more spare periods would be of benefit both to the students and to the professors, contrasting the number of lecture hours here with those at other Colleges and Universities, and saying that it was impossible for a man to find time for self-development under the existing conditions.

R. M. Pugh, the first speaker for the negative, said that as much self-development was possible under the

present regime as would ever be the case were more spare periods granted. He laid stress on the long laboratory periods, in which the student does his own work as best he can, with, however, the instructor always at hand in case he is needed.

He was followed by R. C. Banbury, who suggested a few alterations which could be made in the curriculum in order to allow for more spare periods. The middle two periods in the morning, he said, could be dispensed with for this purpose, leaving the first and last for lectures, thus guarding against the possibility of students sleeping in in the early morning and going down town later on. He would vary the number of spares per week which a student would thus be given, according to the year he was in, the Fourth Year being granted many more than the First.

W. B. Reynolds, the last speaker, stressed the fact that the purpose of these spares would in all probability be greatly abused, pointing out that such as were now given were used, by the majority of the students, for anything but self-development. He quoted the number of students who for the previous four or five evenings had used the library—surely the very best possible place for self-development—showing that these numbers were very small.

After the debate, Mr. Alex. Stewart, of Guelph, presented to A. Pridham,

President of the Athletic Association, a shield to be given each year to the Grand Champion of Field Day. He then presented it to G. E. Thompson, this year's winner.

This was followed by a playlet entitled "Lima Beans," which was under the direction of O. Evans. The cast included Mrs. V. Atkin and M. T. Williams as a young married couple, and O. Evans as a huckster. It was the type of play that requires to be exceedingly well acted and produced in order to be successful. And it was very

successful, the acting of all three characters being of a very high standard.

The presentation to G. S. Walley, of the Governor-General's Silver Medal by President Reynolds was followed by the Judge's decision which was announced by Rev. H. E. Abraham, of Guelph. In giving the decision to the negative he said that all the speakers had shown evidence of having taken considerable care in the preparation of their speeches.

The meeting closed with the National Anthem.

I. O. D. E. Masquerade

The time was approximately 7.30 in the evening of December 5th. The corridors of Mills Hall were full of an unusual clamor. Strange figures passed from room to room. A Sheik from the desert was to be seen in conversation with a very burly-looking small boy. In one room a pirate was putting the finishing touches of color on the face of a parson, while a clown rouged his own cheeks. Presently along the hall there hobbled a little old man, scarcely three feet tall, with a flowing beard and a monstrous hat nearly as high as himself.

Presently this strange company departed, all heading in the direction of Macdonald Hall, where another assortment of costumes was waiting. Here were Spanish girls, Swiss girls, girls from the far East, little girls up to about ten years of age, flappers and vamps. All appeared to be on the friendliest terms with each other, and, still more odd, welcomed with delight each new arrival.

Presently the orchestra struck up a march, and the crowd paired off and paraded round the room, while the little old man, referred to above, sat on a chair in the middle and gravely watched the proceedings. It was impossible to assimilate at one glance all that riot of

color. There were reds and purples, and greens, and blues, all blending into a delicious harmony in which the many-colored tassels round the lights joined with remarkable effect.

The intricacies of a modern fox-trot apparently presented no difficulty to a cave man who must have lived about a thousand years. A convict appeared to be quite at his ease in spite of the fact that there were several naval and military uniforms present.

After a while it was announced that the first supper would then be served, and accordingly half the crowd departed to partake of coffee, cake and ice cream in the Cafeteria. Then back to the dance, while the rest re-charged their supplies of energy. One item on the programme was the waltz, "A Kiss in the Dark." The lights went out, and while the words were sung by Miss Win Bell, two members of the committee from opposite corners of the room dealt out "kisses" with a lavish hand to all who could catch them.

At 11.30, "God Save the King" was played, and the gaily-dressed throng departed to assume once more the characters of ordinary, prosaic, civilized, twentieth-century individuals.



Concerning Tea Rooms

MARIANNE H. MACTAVISH

IN ORDER that this article may not appear too egotistical, I hasten to explain that I do not imagine this to be the last word on the subject of tea rooms. It probably is not even my last word, but are the opinions I have arrived at so far from my own experience, and from watching others in similar lines of work.

Firstly, I strongly advise you to save your money and when the opportunity presents itself buy an established tea room, rather than start a business of your own. Of course all business has to be established some time, but for one tea room that grows into a good paying proposition for its owner, there are nine that fall by the wayside, carrying with them, as a rule, the owner's entire investment. It is hard for even an experienced person to say with any certainty that a tea room of such and such a description will do well in a certain locality, and practically impossible for an amateur to judge. So, let some one else do the experimenting, and while waiting for a desirable tea room to come on the market, use your time to gain money and experience in some hospital, or other institution. When it comes to a tea room of your own, the experience will be invaluable, especially in the matter of buying supplies and managing employees. This latter is nine-tenths of the battle.

Friends and acquaintances are constantly urging you to start tea rooms here, there and everywhere. When I was visiting in a city recently, a number of people were anxious that I should start a tea room there. They said: "We need one so badly; there was a nice one here a while ago, but the woman charged such high prices we couldn't afford to go there, but a nice little, moderately-priced tea room would go splendidly." And they showed me the ideal spot they had picked out. I had no idea of staying but just for interest inquired the rent of this ideal location. It was \$500.00 per month. No wonder the "other woman who ran a tea room" had had to charge high prices, but to her customers she had appeared only in the light of a highway robber. Other people will tell you of a lovely, ruined mill, just ten miles off a main highway that can be bought for a song. Well, perhaps singing is not your specialty, and ten miles off a main highway—which brings me to the subject of location.

It may be as Emerson says, "That if a man make a better mouse trap than anyone else, though he live in the heart of a wood, the world will make a beaten path to his door"—but the world won't go one block out of its way to find your tea room. It must be on, or very near the main highway, or a main street.

Miss Gleason, of the Parkway Tea Room, Chicago, emphasizes the necessity also of being on the ground floor, but I think in Canada, at any rate, the people are accustomed to look for the better class tea rooms at least one flight up. In the matter of rents it is a matter of "the higher the lower,"—the more flights you are above street level the lower the rent, but even if you occupied the roof the rent would not be the least of your troubles—which brings me to the sad subject of expenses.

People will say to me: "It is a crime the amount of money you make. You buy a grape fruit for fifteen cents and sell it for thirty—that is two hundred per cent. clear profit; it is a scandal!" Fallacious reasoning! In the first place it is not two hundred per cent., though I have been solemnly assured that it was. Even if it were, it would only be fifteen cents. Then it is not all clear profit. There are these items to be considered:

Rent—the bugbear of young owners' existence. Till you are established, life seems a mad race just to keep one leap ahead of the rent.

Taxes.

Licences.

Insurance.

Phone.

Light and Heat.

These six expenses keep right on whether you are doing business or not. They remind one of the poem dedicated to the electric meter: "The silent slave who works all night, when every light is out." Of course No. 6 varies with the amount of business done, but there is a minimum charge that must be paid, whether any gas or electric current is used or not.

There are also these expenses: Wages—this is a large item, but it pays in the long run to get good intelligent helpers. However, intelligence always comes

high. Supplies—in the regulating of this is where you will find your hospital experience very useful. Depreciation—the paint will wear off the tables, the silver off the spoons, the kitchen towels wear out and the crockery smash, and a certain amount of money must be laid aside for the renewing of these articles. Every time I hear a cup break, I think sadly, "There go the profits on five cups of coffee."

In outfitting a tea room, buy cautiously. Try to keep at least one-third of your capital in the bank. It is better to have a balance in the bank than a bill on some one else's books. The stores will always be there. Before you enter a store, have your mind pretty well made up as to what it is you want and don't be talked into buying more than you planned. In kitchen utensils, aluminum is generally conceded to be the best. Note the size of pots and kettles and keep in mind whether it is men or women who will have to lift them when full—the kettles full, I mean.

As for pottery, a semi-procelain in an open stock pattern is, as a rule, suitable and reasonable in price. One girl in buying for her tea room bought extensively of a very fine and expensive china. The dishes were lovely, there is no question of that, but it took so much of her capital that she could not stand a period of poor business, and that tea room did not last a year. Another girl bought her tea cups in pairs, two pink ones, two blue, two green, etc. Also very pretty, but when a blue cup and a pink saucer broke she could not match up the remains. In buying a stock pattern you can usually buy "cups only" instead of having to buy cups and saucers together, which is an advantage, as the greatest mortality is always among the cups. Even with an open stock pattern, it is hard enough to replace exactly the broken dishes.

During the war it was next to impossible, and the china one was forced to set before customers reminded one of the famous "souvenir sets" in the Tennessee Shad Stories, no two pieces matching.

As for the furnishings of the tea room itself, have them strong and durable. Personally, I prefer tables finished in such a manner that table cloths are unnecessary. To my mind a room full of tables covered with white cloths looks more like a dining room. Then the initial cost for linen and the cost of laundering is also avoided. Plate glass is sometimes used to protect table tops finished in delicate colors and patterns, but this means a large initial expense, the glass is easily broken, and in addition is a very noisy surface on which to set down cups and plates.

When choosing your employees, look for intelligence. Outline the policy of the establishment to them; outline to each her own particular work and then leave them alone as much as possible. Above everything, "don't nag." If, after a fair trial, a girl cannot do her work properly let her go, and get some one else, but while she is with you help her, if you can, but don't worry her to death with ceaseless commands and criticisms.

Don't be afraid of the cook. Don't be afraid of anyone or anything at any time, of course, but I mention the cook in particular, as she seems to be the one who strikes terror into the young manager's heart. If she doesn't do her work well, or won't do as she is told, fire her. There are other cooks. Any graduate of Macdonald Institute could do the cooking necessary in a small establishment for the few days that might elapse between the departure of the old and the arrival of the new cook. In a large establishment there would

be an assistant cook who could step up. It is a great satisfaction to feel that you yourself could take the place of any one of the staff, and so are dependent on no one.

As for advertising—the larger the better. It is astonishing what some people will miss. A woman came into my tea room a while ago and said indignantly, "Why don't you have a sign out so that people will know where they can get a cup of tea? I have been walking up and down the street for an hour looking for a place, and then I had to ask some one." I told her that we had two large signs out. "Well," she said, "I didn't see them; what you need is a small advertisement in the Hamilton papers." By this time she was seated at the table scanning a menu. She looked up and down the left hand page where are listed the tea, coffee, cocoa, etc. "But," she said, "haven't you any sandwiches, haven't you any cake?" I indicated the right hand page of the menu. Now, there was a woman who had missed entirely the right hand page of the menu, our ten-foot outdoor sign, and yet she left muttering about what a lot of good a small advertisement in the Hamilton papers would do us. The best advertisement is, I think, like Mellin's Food, "by our loving friends," and after that, LARGE signs.

To sum up the matter of tea room work, its advantages and its disadvantages, except in rare cases, it is not the gold mine that some people imagine it to be, but you can get a comfortable income from it. Probably though by the time you had acquired the necessary experience and money to invest in a tea room you would be in line for some well-paid institutional post. To my mind the overwhelming advantage in owning your own tea room is that you can do as you like, and work out your

own ideas without having to explain them to a more or less sympathetic board. The hours are long and there is a great deal of hard work, so it means foregoing many social pleasures, especially at first, till your bank account warrants letting up a little, so be sure you are going to like the work before entering it.

There are other advantages, too, the nice people you meet. For one person you meet that you do not like there are one hundred and ninety-nine that you do like. The pleasure of having an old friend drop in unexpectedly and saying, "You here! Who are you working for now?" "Who owns this place?" and you reply proudly that you do.

The funny things that happen! You hear the cook phoning indignantly to the butcher: "This is Miss Mactavish speakin'. Say, ain't you going to send them chops up this mornin'?"

A portly customer comes in for

lunch, and after ordering extensively says, "No, no potatoes, they are too fattening. I'll have creamed cauliflower, a glass of milk, vanilla ice cream with chocolate sauce, and,—oh yes, bring me a piece of cake."

A group of tourists come in, pre-empt all the easy chairs in the room, and demand "Tea for three, cups and saucers for seven, please." It was after this incident that we added a charge of five cents for each extra cup and displayed our "Please do not move the easy chairs" signs more freely.

A nice-looking man and girl leave the tea room and half an hour after you hear the outside doors close. You do not have to be a prophet, or the son of a prophet to know that it was not rheumatism that took them so long getting downstairs. But by the time you hear the door bang you have forgotten who it was you saw going out, anyway.

Taking it all in all, it's a fine life, and I hope some of you will try it.

Two Interesting Visitors

Dr. Ford, lecturer at the Toronto University, who is in charge of the courses in Entomology for women, and Miss McDougal, who has been a lecturer at the University of British Columbia, and is now taking a post-graduate course in Toronto, stayed at Macdonald Hall over night when they were attending the Entomological Convention. Both Dr. Ford and Miss McDougal have been doing very interesting work this summer.

Dr. Ford spent three weeks at Lake Louise hunting for specimens of *Crylloblatta Campoderformis*. These are small, very primitive insects, which are very rare, and take an important place in the study of evolution because they are most active when the temperature

is about 4 degrees Centigrade. Other present insects become inactive at 18 degrees C. Mirror Lake and the surrounding country was searched for specimens but only seven were found. Of these four are still alive and experiments are being carried out with them in Toronto.

Miss McDougal was one of an expedition which travelled into northern British Columbia in order to gather data on the plants and insects in the vicinity of a crater which is situated some twelve miles north of the Nass River. The party consisted of three women, guides and a forest ranger. The journey from Terrace, a town about fifty miles east of Prince Rupert, was made on foot. The expedition did

not reach the volcano owing to lack of supplies, but returned with a party of the National Geographic Society. However, they were able to get valuable information about life on the lava which had flowed from the crater. It was expected that in that district the plants and insects would be of tropical varieties. This was found to be quite wrong for, although the days were very hot, there was frost every night, even in the middle of the summer, and the only plants were stunted pines which have grown through the lava.

Alumnae

Miss Eleanor Robertson, of Tokio Y. W. C. A., writes that they plan to send two Japanese students to Macdonald Institute next fall. Their names are Kan Amuri and Hamako Hobayashi.

Miss McNally was called to her home in Fredericton on account of the serious illness of her cousin, Dr. Frederick McNally.

Miss Florence Reek and Miss Edith Hopkins, both of the class of '16, visited the college recently.

Miss Ethel Nicol, '19, has been appointed director of the lunch room of the Bell Telephone Company, Toronto.

Miss Margaret Brown, '20, called. She is with the Women's Institute.

Miss Esther Slicter, '22, is also with the Women's Institute.

Miss Margaret Scott, class '23, has been appointed dietitian at the Children's Hospital, Starnington, Mich.

Miss Roslind Bell and Miss Ryan, graduates of '22, were also visitors at the College recently.

Miss Marguerite L. White, '20, has gone to take charge of the hospital in St. Thomas.

Miss Doris Conn, '23, is at her home in Peterborough.

Miss Lilian Armstrong, who gradu-

ated in '20, is now managing a tea room in Ottawa.

Miss Winifred Lewis was here on her way to New York.

Miss Margaret Blain, class '22, of Edmonton, stopped here on her way to spend Christmas with her sister in Montreal. Miss Lewis has been dietitian in the Calgary S. C. R. Hospital, but was forced to give it up this fall.

Miss Elizabeth Hardy, '25, has been appointed assistant dietitian at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York.

Miss Rita Williams, '24, is teaching grade work and some Household Science at the Winona Consolidated School.

Miss Dorothy Dancey, of last year's class, is taking her pupil work at the Toronto General Hospital.

Miss Jennie McCartney was here on her way to the Jefferson Hospital.

Locals

John (?) took Mary (?) to a basketball game.

"See that forward?" he said to her. "He's a fine chap. He'll be our best man in a week or so."

"He'll do," blushed Mary; "b—but, really, this all so sudden."

* * *

"I hope they don't give my little boy any nasty nicknames at school?"

"Yes, mother; they call me Corns."

"How dreadful! And why do they call you that?"

"'Cause I'm always at the foot of the class."

* * *

Frosh—"Judging from the way you pick girls you must have played the races."

Soph—"Why so?"

Frosh—"You pick them according to form."

A BAD JAMPHOR HIM
 Said the moth as he sniffed at the
 camphor,
 I'm sorry I'm here where I amphor
 Some things that I eat
 Taste pleasant and sweet,
 But camphor I can't give a damphor.

* * *

No one can say that our Juniors lack
 initiative.

After the meat demonstration two of
 them entertained their friends to a
 beefsteak feed in their room.

* * *

TAKEN FROM THE STAR WEEKLY

The story is told that early this fall a
 Guelph young man was showing a
 friend from Toronto the sights of the
 city. They passed four pretty girls on
 the street, and the Guelphite explained
 "Those girls are from Macdonald Hall.
 The first two are in their senior year
 and the other two in their first."

"Introduce me," pleaded the guest.

"I don't know them," replied the
 other. "All I know is that they are at
 the Hall and the first two must be in
 their second year for they are fatter
 than the others."

Couldn't we sue the Toronto Star
 Weekly for libel or something?

Mary (at the end of a long and careful
 meat demonstration): "And is the other
 side of the cow the same as that one?"

* * *

THEATRE NIGHT

Worax, chorax. We're alive—
 Fearless, peerless. Twenty-five!
 Reo, Rio, Risko, Rum,
 We're from Macdonald,
 Yes, by gum!

Booa-alacka ha—chicka-lacka cha!

Seniors! Seniors!

Ra—Ra—Ra!

* * *

USE YOUR HEAD

A woodpecker picks

Out a good many pecks

Of sawdust

When building a hut.

He works like a nigger,

To make the hole bigger;

He's sore if

His cutter won't cut.

He don't bother with plans,

Or cheap artisans;

But there's one thing

Can rightly be said:

The whole excavation

Has this explanation:

He builds it

By using His Head.

—Canadian Congress Journal.

Be agreeable. Study how to make
 people like you. Life's a strange mix-
 up, and most people are a bit sorry for
 themselves. Hence prone to be a bit
 disagreeable. But you—you be agree-
 able and see how quickly all things
 begin coming your way.

A father is a treasure, a brother is a
 comfort, but a good friend is both.

A father maintains ten children
 better than ten children one father.

The very worst habit

To get in your head

Is to send girls flowers

Before they are dead.

—College Comics.

Mabel has a little dimple,

Lurking near her chin;

Therefore Mabel never misses

Any chance to grin.



Interfaculty Soccer

O. A. C. AT DENTS

THE first of the final home and home games for the Interfaculty Soccer Championship was played in Toronto. The two teams, both strong and anxious to win, played hard for the whole hour and one-half with nothing to show for their work on either side. The Dents showed some good football and made some good rushes, but were invariably stopped by the O. A. C. defense, and no real hard shots were put at the Aggie goal keeper.

The Dental fullbacks were the main-

stay of their team, breaking up many rushes and saving many chances to score. Although the Dents had played a lot of games before meeting the O. A. C. team, they did not have the condition of the college team. The game was tight until the end and both teams were determined to score before it ended. The final game was to be played at O. A. C., so the Aggies went home feeling confident that they would be the 1924 champions.

DENTS AT O. A. C.

O. A. C. WINS SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP IN FINAL GAME WITH SCORE OF 2-1

The final game at O. A. C. was one of the most spectacular games played here for some time. The frost coming out of the ground made it very slippery and many tumbles and slides resulted throughout the game. From the first the College had the game in their hands. The Dents could not keep their feet on the slippery ground and the good combination of the College resulted in shot after shot on the Dent goal. Le Maistre scored the first goal for the College, and a few minutes later the Dents scored in a scramble in front of the O. A. C. goal. Very near the end of

the first half McKague scored another goal for the College.

In the second half no score was made by either team. Both worked hard but the slippery ground hampered both teams, especially the Dents. The work of Rintoul and McFarlane was of the best. Rintoul's tricky footwork left more than one Dent wondering. McKague, who played in the place of Mackenzie on left wing, filled the position well for a green man.

This is the third year in succession that the O. A. C. has won the soccer championship. As eight out of the eleven were new men on the team this year chances look good for a championship team next year.

Can You Swim?

No matter how much a man may know, he is lacking a large part of his education if he does not know how to swim. If he cannot swim, not only does he expose his own life to a number of unnecessary hazards, but the knowledge of his helplessness prevents him from enjoying various recreations on the water and in the water which would be of great value to him.

This is well shown in an old tale which relates that a prominent student and scholar was being ferried across a river. Naturally he wished to be sociable and to converse with the ferryman, so he began asking the poor laborer if he knew anything about astronomy. The ferryman replied that he did not, and the scholar sadly remarked: "One-third of your life is lost." A little later he asked the ferryman if he knew anything about geology. Again the ferryman replied that he did not, and a second time the scholar remarked: "One-third of your life is lost." A little later the boat was upset and both of them were thrown into the water. "Can you swim?" asked the ferryman of the scholar. "Alas, no!" replied the scholar. "Then," remarked the ferryman, as he struck for the shore, "all of your life is lost."

However, it is true that there are some situations in the water in which

the ability to swim will not save a person's life. The practical fact is, that being able to swim robs the water of its terrors, makes a person feel safe in bathing and in sailing, and in case of accident on the water he generally saves his life and sometimes, also, the lives of those who cannot swim. The art is both an invaluable protection and an inexpressible pleasure.

Swimming, which is simply locomotion added to floating, is founded on confidence, nerve and self-control, with a comparatively small amount of muscular effort if proper co-ordination of arms and legs is used. It is largely a matter of faith, and when a person once has proved to himself that he can swim, he never doubts it again. He may stay out of the water twenty years and if he re-enters it, he does so with all of the old confidence and swims with all of the old expertness.

So, let us all make good use of the facilities that we have to learn this pleasant play. Classes will be organized after Christmas holidays—immediately—for both swimming and life-saving, and all who cannot swim will be expected to be out to train and all who can swim will be expected to be out to learn more. Watch for the cards posted to be signed, that we may know how to arrange our classes.

—L. H. C.

NEW SPORTING EXTRA AIM OF COLLEGE PAPER

The Michigan Daily set a new standard for College journalistic endeavour when they got out a sporting extra following the Michigan-Ohio State University game at Ann Arbor. The feature sport stories were set up in the morning as well as seat sale and other

such items while the account of the game was sent to the office by a special wire. The presses were closed shortly before the game ended and the extras containing the final score and a play by play account of the first three quarters were sold to the fans as they left the stadium.—Exchange.



JOINT BANQUET OF THE C. S. T. A. AND CENTRAL ONTARIO ALUMNI

On November 20th the C. S. T. A. and Central Ontario Alumni Association held a banquet in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto. Mr. G. I. Christie, a graduate of the O. A. C. and Director of the Experiment Station at Purdue University, was the main speaker of the evening. He spoke of the conditions of the agricultural industry with particular reference to his own state, describing many of the problems that are of most vital interest to them and of the policy they are advocating.

During the years 1918-19 all laborers and tradesmen, including farmers, were receiving adequate returns from their work. Now, however, we find the farmer has dropped back to the 1913 basis while the others have not done so. The farmer, therefore, feels that he is carrying an unfair burden.

"Speed up production," was the cry to the people on the land during this war and after the war it changed to "curtail production." For the last few years efficient marketing has been heralded as the panacea of the farmer's ills; yet his condition has not improved.

The speaker believed more attention must be given to quality of production and efficient methods of production by means of education through our Col-

leges and experimental stations. More stress must be given to the teaching of Agriculture in rural schools in order that the number of students attending our agricultural colleges may be increased. This, he declared, was necessary because the number of students attending universities for other professions is gradually increasing year by year, while the number attending agricultural colleges is showing a corresponding gradual decrease.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO

The sixty-first annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario was held at the O. A. C. on Thursday and Friday, November 27th and 28th. There was a good attendance of all those interested in Entomological work in Ontario. On the programme were a number of graduates of the College. They were: W. A. Ross, G. H. Curran, R. H. Painter and C. R. Irwin, of '22; J. A. Hall, of '21; Lawson Caesar, '08; H. F. Hudson, '07; C. P. Petch, '12; A. B. Baird, '16; and H. G. Crawford, '15.

TWENTY-THREE BANQUET

On November 22nd—the Saturday of the Royal Winter Fair—those of '23 who could get down to the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, had dinner together

Nellie Rutherford presided; Bob Crossgrove led the singing, Baldy George the laughter. Many strange tales were told over the goose and short speeches were extracted from Dad McCallum, Joner, Fred Presant and Reg Balch.

To the tune of Wacker-lacker and Auld-lang-syne the gathering dispersed, some going back to the Fair, some to see "The Dolly Sisters," some staying to tell more yarns of Grub Alley days.

The following were present: Jones, Hill, Pilkey, Watt, Riley, F. C. McLennan, McCallum, Adams, Riddell, Goudie, George, Crossgrove, Evans, Dobie, J. Wilson, Speers, Burke, Graham, Rutherford, Balch, Presant, Ure, McCharles, Thomas, Thompson, Phillips, Blow, Murray, Fricker and McIntosh.

FROM '23

'23—GORDON BEATTIE is now at Kano, Nigeria. He is known as Agricultural Supervisor (British Colonial Service) and is busy establishing himself among the black men. Here are some of the crops he grows:

Gero—*Pennesetum typhoideum*.

Dawa—*Lorghrum vulgare*.

Wake—*Vigna sinensis*.

Geda—*Arachis hypogen* ("peanuts").

Auduga—Varieties of *gossypium* (cotton).

In addition he has experimented in hiving the native bees. The natives have been accustomed to placing a primitive skep up a tree and leaving the rest to Allah. But Gordon stepped in where natives feared to tread and has corralled a colony in a Toronto-made hive. However he says that, owing to the inborn ferocity of the Nigerian bee and the nakedness of the black man, apiculture is a very unpopular business. Beat. expects to take leave next spring and is thinking of going via Timbuctoo and Piccadilly. He says

that anyone in either of these places should keep a lookout for him. He will probably be carrying a sword and spear which he confiscated from an Arab camel driver who persisted in driving his camels over the new government hedges, for which our late Y. M. C. A. representative is responsible.

Beattie is very proud of a new mud house that is being built for him, consisting of three rooms with bath, pantry and garage. He has a good lot of black boys to do his work and finds the life interesting but lonely. However, he keeps two polo ponies and says that mounted croquet is the king of games. He finds what white company there is very congenial, but we picture him often of an evening reviving memories of Mac Hall.

'23—LES GRAY has recently been appointed Animal Husbandry Instructor and Farm Manager at the School of Agriculture, Claresholm, Alta. He is thinking of making Alberta his permanent place of residence.

'23—J. L. MACDERMID is County Agricultural Agent at Newport, Vermont.

'23—ERIC ARNOLD is in the fruit trade at Phoenix, Arizona—240 N8th Street.

'23—D. B. PENNY is with the Roselawn Farms, Ltd, Roches Point, Ontario—on Lake Simcoe.

WEDDINGS

FRASER-COSTELLO

The home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Costello, College Heights, was the scene of a very pretty wedding, at 2.00 p.m. on December 10th, when their only daughter, Mildred, was united in marriage to Mr. John F. Fraser, B.S.A., '23; Rev. Mr. Irvine, of Norfolk Street Methodist Church, conducting the ceremony. On their return from the honeymoon trip, they will take up their residence on College Heights.

NOTES BY YEARS

'20—Bob Almey is extension specialist in horticultural at the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

'21—"Doc" Rowlands ('17 and '21) has been since leaving O. A. C. on extension and research work in reclamation of waste land at the University of Wisconsin.

'22—Morley Jamieson is with the Dairy Branch, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, Man., on creamery inspection work. During the winter he assists with the dairy short course at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

'13—"Jud" Jenkins is in charge of the Farmer's Dairy, Powder Milk Plant, at Sydenham.

'23—W. F. Jones is with the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

'02—W. J. Black: The appointment of Dr. W. J. Black, European Manager, Department of Colonization and Development, Canadian National Railways, to the newly created position of Director of Colonization and Development, with headquarters at Montreal, was announced last evening by W. D. Robb, Vice-President in charge of insurance, lands, telegraphs, colonization, development and general matters.

Dr. Black will return to Canada from London at the beginning of the new year, and immediately undertake the direction of all activities connected with colonization and development.

'23—G. A. "Mickey" Scott holds a scholarship from the Chilian Nitrate Corporation and is doing research work in plant pathology at Macdonald College, Quebec. Mick got his M. S. there last June.

'23—Russell Cohoon, who took three years with '23 is in charge of an elevator and buying grain for the Topper Grain Company at Wartime, Sask., since the grain was not any too heavy in that district this year, Russ has been tinkering with a high-power radio outfit in between loads, and has perfected a device whereby he attaches it to a rural telephone line and gives the whole district a good earful. He expects to return to O. A. C. to finish up in 1925.

BIRTHS

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McIntyre, on November 15th, 1924, a daughter, "Mary Patricia," "Mac" graduated with '21.

'09—E. F. Coke is in real estate and insurance business in Toronto.

'09—James Laughland, formerly farming near Guelph, is District Representative at Napanee.

'13—The following were present at the C. S. T. A. and Alumni banquet: John Carrol, A. H. Tomlinson, "Jud" Jenkins, Harold Fry, Frank Palmer, Ernie Neff, Ernie Hampson, and G. G. Bramhill.



Results of the Christmas Examinations

Numbers following the totals indicate subjects on which the student has failed to obtain a pass mark.

FIRST YEAR ASSOCIATE.

Arranged in order of proficiency.

Maximum 1,300.

✓1. Kelman, W. G.....	1,097.
✓2. Way, E. L.....	1,041
✓3. Banbury, R. C.....	1,013
✓4. McClellan, E. R.....	1,004
✓5. Shearer, J. C.....	931
6. Bauman, E.....	928
7. Nichol, T.....	924
8. Robertson, C. A.....	892
9. Hill, B. S.....	887
10. Whiteside, G. B.....	887
✓11. Aitken, J. A.....	878—6
12. McKenzie, W. S.....	874
13. Peterson, R. C.....	868
✓14. Charlton, J. A.....	865
✓15. Mitchell, A. S.....	820
✓16. Braund, E. G.....	815
✓17. Hunter, C. L. F.....	807
✓18. Twiss, W. E.....	806
✓19. Sawyer, F. D.....	803
✓20. Jamieson, A.....	800—2
21. Dench, F. Q.....	798
22. Henry, G. W.....	789
✓23. Mackenzie, R. P.....	774—3, 6.
24. Peel, W. H.....	769—6.
25. Woods, R. M.....	764
✓26. Hall G.....	750
✓27. Thicke, S. R.....	744—9.
✓28. Grigg, C.....	727
✓29. Hassan, G.....	690
✓30. Dyke, S. G.....	689—6.
✓31. Penney D. B.....	676—13.
✓32. McConnell, H.....	664—2, 3, 11, 13.
✓33. Milburn, J. A.....	654—3, 6.
✓34. Dewe, B. F.....	632—10.
✓35. Cameron, S. G.....	631—1, 2, 6.
✓36. Garland, W. A.....	628—3, 6, 11, 12.
✓37. Hillary, W. V.....	622—3, 9.
✓38. Dyke, J. A.....	573—5, 9.
✓39. Pugh, W. M.....	548—1, 2, 5, 6, 11.
✓40. Sanders, J.....	455—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12.

LIST OF SUBJECTS

1. English Literatures
2. Composition
3. Mathematics
4. Drainage
5. Farm Mechanics
6. Chemistry
7. Botany
8. Horticulture
9. Field Husbandry
10. Animal Husbandry
11. Dairying
12. Apiculture
13. Materia Medica

FIRST YEAR DEGREE

Arranged in order of proficiency.

Maximum—1,100

1. Lynsky, M.....	900
2. Ferguson, G. J.....	803
3. Johnson, J. H.....	776
4. Comfort, M. M.....	758
5. Scollie, H. M.....	758
✓ 6. Beck, E. C.....	755
7. Foster, B. B.....	737
8. Tillman, H. G.....	725
9. Watson, W. P.....	722
10. Renouf, E.....	706
✓ 11. Macdiarmid, H. N.....	700
✓ 12. Moore, P. M.....	664
✓ 13. Partridge, H. F.....	655
✓ 14. Robinson, W. R.....	650
✓ 15. Boyce, H. R.	648
16. Gamble, J. R.....	643
17. Emslie, A. R. G.....	627
18. McCague, G. A.....	598—6.
✓ 19. Ware, A. B.....	591
✓ 20. Cowan, E. C.....	569
21. Watson, G. N.....	564—7, 10.
✓ 22. Wright, W. G. V.....	545—8, 11.
23. Dempsey, D. A.....	530—1, 8.

LIST OF SUBJECTS

1. English Literature
2. Public Speaking
3. Bacteriology
4. Mechanics
5. Farm Mechanics
6. Chemistry
7. Botany
8. Zoology
9. Field Husbandry
10. Dairying
11. Agr. Economics.

SECOND YEAR ASSOCIATE.

Arranged in order of Proficiency.

Maximum—1,400.

✓ 1. Patterson, A. H.....	1,109
✓ 2. Scott, W. A.....	1,086
✓ 3. Thompson, R. W.....	1,044
✓ 4. Trenouth, E. M.....	991
✓ 5. Hodgins, C. L.....	924
6. Garrity, J. H.....	921
✓ 7. Tolton, W. D.....	913
8. Bartlett, A.....	909
9. Jackson, N.....	905
10. Toole, C. E.....	895
✓ 11. Blewitt, B.....	888
12. Harrison, N. W.....	880
13. Whiteside, H. W.....	863
✓ 14. Hamilton, R. H.....	812
✓ 15. Turner, R. T.....	805
16. Becking, H. T.....	792
17. Webster, F. G.....	788
18. Misener, C. E.....	783
19. Agar, W. J.....	774
20. Lavis, J. J.....	620—6, 9, 11, 14.

LIST OF SUBJECTS

1. English Literature
2. English Composition
3. Economics
4. Surveying & Drain.
5. Farm Mechanics
6. Animal Nutrition
7. Entomology
8. Horticulture
9. Botany
10. Field Husbandry
11. Animal Husbandry
12. Dairying
13. Vet. Obstetrics
14. Agr. Economics

SECOND YEAR DEGREE.

Arranged in order of proficiency.

Maximum—1,300.

✓ 1. Young, L. C.....	1,114
✓ 2. Stevens, A. H.....	1,084
✓ 3. Wilson, J. E.....	990
✓ 4. Blaney, J. E.....	978
✓ 5. Baker, J. L.....	953
✓ 6. Williams, Miss H. B.....	912
✓ 7. Hart, W. M.....	895
✓ 8. Grisdale, A. J.....	891
✓ 9. Hietanen, A. L.....	888
✓ 10. Hart, G. M.....	874
✓ 11. Ridley, J. E.....	850
✓ 12. Silcox, L. M.....	839
✓ 13. Moyer, C. F.....	835—5.
✓ 14. Deakin, A.....	822
✓ 15. Blair, B. D.....	809
✓ 16. Paradis, R.....	800
✓ 17. Dies, A. S.....	746—13.
✓ 18. Brignall, E. E.....	695—5, 11.
✓ 19. Bamforth, H. L.....	625—5, 11, 13.
✓ 20. Porter, H. F.....	587—4, 5, 9.

LIST OF SUBJECTS

1. English Literature
2. Public Speaking
3. Hydrostatics
4. Farm Mechanics
5. Qual. Chemistry
6. Syst. Entomology
7. Econ. Entomology
8. Horticulture
9. Botany
10. Field Husbandry
11. Bacteriology
12. Dairying
13. Animal Husbandry

INTERMEDIATE YEAR

Arranged in order of proficiency.

Maximum—100%.

✓ 1. Goring, E. T.....	78.4
✓ 2. Garrard, E. H.....	74.2
✓ 3. Wilkes, E.....	79.6
✓ 4. Thompson, G. E.....	63.2
✓ 5. Andrew, D. A.....	62.
✓ 6. Copeland, P. H.....	61.4
✓ 7. Graham, T. O.....	59.28—4.
✓ 8. Morrison, J. S.....	59.25
✓ 9. Runions, A. D.....	58.5
✓ 10. Thompson, R.....	57.
✓ 11. Clark, T. B.....	56.
✓ 12. Donald, A. E.....	54.
✓ 13. Whiteside, G. A.....	54.
✓ 14. Macdonald, H. E.....	41.2 —2, 3, 4, 5.

LIST OF SUBJECTS

1. English Literature
2. Mathematics
3. Mechanics
4. Hydrostatics
5. Qual. Chemistry
6. Syst. Entomology
7. Botany
8. History
9. Bacteriology

Conditioned on Insect Collections.**Second Year Degree—**

Bamforth, Blair, Dies, Grisdale, James, Porter, McKinney.

Intermediate Year—

Clark, Copeland.

Experiences of Chemical Students

An African chemist called Goring,
 From a bottle gently pouring,
 Little drops of brilliant sheen,
 Drops of Nitroglycerin.
 Bunsen burner standing by,
 Did not catch poor Goring's eye;
 A flash, a roar, an awful crash,
 It shattered window pane and sash.
 From the cracks within the flooring
 They now extract what's left of
 Goring.

Time—Study Hour.
 Place—Any College.

Aspiring, perspiring, and dilerent student engrossed in study; room-mate enters with much noise; enquires for whereabouts of pipe; receives no reply; begins search which is accomplished by distribution of various articles in weird places; finds pipe; fills pipe; sits down; decided lack of combustible material; swears; searches frantically for match to the accompaniment of eloquent blasphemy; search rewarded; lights pipe; puffing commences; pipe goes out; lays pipe on table; reaches for cleaners; removal of obstruaction in stem of pipe commences, with liberal distribution of ash over student's essay and elsewhere; diligent one represses opinion; match again applied, puffing resumed; smoke thickens; student coughs with intermittent expressions of love for smoke; finally unable to penetrate smoke screen gives up in disgust, tears out of room, slams door; meets House Committee in corridor??—Exchange.

—The joy of life and wealth of the world are in humanity. He was a wise man who said. "A man's wealth is measured by the number he loves and is loved by".

Strephon's Complainte Against Ye Uncertaintie of Lyfe at Sir Wm. Macdonald Hys College

When nightly on my couch I take
 Leave of this world,
 I know not where I may wake
 By dumpers hurl'd.

And when to Alchemie I brynge
 My eager zeste,
 I know not when ye Proffe may spryng
 A lytel teste.

Humbly on Columbine I waite
 She saith she'll go.
 Who'd thinke that I wolde learne too
 late
 That she meant no?

Should Codge upon hys soft guitar
 Play tunes of heaven,
 He heeds not tyl that voice afar
 Saith "Past eleven."

When downe to dinner very late
 Wallie doth hie
 Oft tymes in vaine he'll wave hys plate
 There's no more pye.

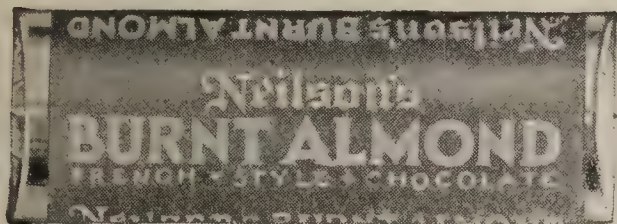
But all is not uncertaintie,
 'Tis very sure
 When Amaryllis saith "At three"
 She meaneth "Foure."

—Exchange.

Young Braggart:—My grandfather built the Rocky Mountains."

Listener:—"Aw, that's nothing. Do you know the Dead Sea? Well, my grandfather killed it."

—Mother, won't you please speak to the baby? She's sitting on the fly-paper and there's a lot of flies waiting to get on.



Neilson's

Chocolate Bars

are the handy candy.
Easy to buy, easy to
carry, easy to eat.

Biggest value for your
money — a variety to
please every taste.

Try one of these to-day!

42

Delightful Varieties

Insist
on Neilson's

IT WAS EVER THUS

Mary had some chewing gum,
It was as white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went
The gum was sure to go.

It went with her to school one day,
This was against the rule,
The teacher took the gum away—
And chewed it after school.

—Exchange.

A moral, sensible, well-bred man,
Will not insult me, no other can.
—Cowper.

"There's nothing like combining busi-
ness with pleasure," said the tailor's
daughter as she lovingly pressed the
creases in her lover's panties.

—Exchange.

CHIROPRACTIC TALKS

IF YOU
ARE
SICK OF
BEING
SICK
TAKE



*Chiropractic
Adjustments*

CONSULT

DR. A. L. PRICE

CHIROPRACTOR

Over 11 years' Experience

130 UPPER WYNDHAM STREET
Phone 481 Consultation Free
Electrical Treatments Given



"The Night before an Entomology Examination."

WAS IT DR. STEVENSON?

A Professor who was unexpectedly called away from his office posted a notice which read:

"Notice to Fourth Year

"Owing to unforeseen circumstances, the Professor of English will not be able to meet his classes this morning."

One of the boys, thinking to have a joke on the Professor, erased the first letter of the word "classes".

The Professor on passing later noted the change, and after pausing for only a moment the confused expression disappeared from his countenance as he erased the next letter of the same word.

Farmer—"So your son who has graduated from college is going on to try for his M. A."

Neighbour—"No, he's going out to try for a J. O. B."

* * *

IN THE 440

First Co-ed—"I put my money on a brave man."

Second Co-ed—"What d'ya mean—brave man!"

First Co-ed—"Don't you see him? He's from Truro! Look! He's chasing all the other fellows around the campus."

Guinea Gold

CIGARETTES

Mild and Extra Fine



12 for 15^c

20 for 25^c

OGDEN'S LIVERPOOL



A Creed for the Modern Farmer

"To make money your farm must handle the most productive work in least time, with least labor. Increase your crop yield per acre. Cut down your labor costs. Diversify. Plow more furrows as you go along, cultivate more rows, cut wider swaths. Plant every hill full—the missed hills in a field have a big effect on the yield. Save extra pounds of butter fat by efficient cream separation. Spread manure by the load instead of by the forkful. Let tractor and engine power help you."

Never was there a better time for the use of good judgment combined with practical vision. Not all are qualified to advance with the times; it rests with the **modern spirit** on the farm to modernize agriculture, whether that spirit live in the man of fifty or flourish to the full in the mind and heart of youth.

McCormick-Deering farm equipment is made to pioneer with the modern spirit. During

the ninety-three years since Cyrus McCormick startled the world with his invention of the reaper, the builders of the International Harvester Company have kept in advance of the best practice on the farms. And while the products of their present-day skill are awaiting the farmer in the stores of the dealers, these builders are pioneering so that the methods of 1930 may eclipse those of 1925.

THE McCORMICK-DEERING LINE of FARM OPERATING EQUIPMENT *includes practically all machines and implements required by the up-to-date farmer.*

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF CANADA LTD.

HAMILTON CANADA

WESTERN BRANCHES — BRANDON, WINNIPEG, MAN., CALGARY, EDMONTON, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.,
ESTEVAN, N. BATTLEFORD, REGINA, SASKATOON, YORKTON, SASK.

EASTERN BRANCHES — HAMILTON, LONDON, OTTAWA, ONT., MONTREAL, QUEBEC, QUE., ST JOHN, N. B.

High School Boards and Boards of Education

Are Authorized by Law to Establish

INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL

and

ART SCHOOLS

WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

Day and Evening Classes may be conducted in accordance with the regulations issued by the Department of Education.

Theoretical and Practical Instruction is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of **an Advisory Committee**.

Application for attendance should be made to the Principal of the school.

Commercial Subjects, Manual Training, Household Science and Agriculture and Horticulture are provided for in the Courses of Study in Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools, Collegiate Institutes, Vocational Schools and Departments.

Copies of the Regulations issued by the Minister of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

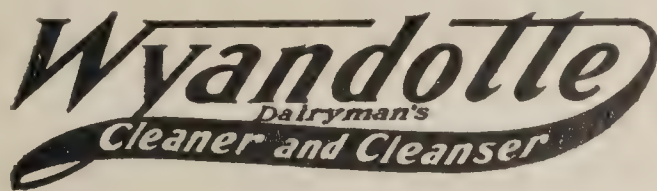
Toronto, December, 1921.

Wash Your Mouth With Soap

If you ever had the delicate tissues of the mouth washed with soap you know that a dreaded taste remains even after repeated drinks of milk and numerous portions of bread and jam.

In the same way, dairy utensils washed with soap or soap powder bear a soapy taste and odor which quickly attack the delicate flavors and wholesome qualities of cream or butter with which they come in contact.

The virgin, sweet smelling, sanitary cleanliness given to all washed surfaces by the use of



and its greaseless, easy rinsing qualities account for its ever increasing use among dairymen from coast to coast. Ask your supply man.

WYANDOTTE CLEANS CLEAN

The J. B. Ford Company,

Sole Mnfrs.

Wyandotte, Mich.



Mortality among firms manufacturing cleaning materials is higher than that of healthy individuals, several hundred such firms originating and expiring each year.

The fact that the year 1925 marks the twenty-eighth anniversary of the original Wyandotte Product is conclusive proof of the dependable and continued efficient economy to be gained with the use of Wyandotte for specific cleaning operations.

COPPER AND GOLD

Eva and I once took a stroll
 Upon the knoll,
 And, as we walked
 And talked,
 I saw a cent
 Lying in my path
 But passed it by
 For she was watching me.
 That afternoon a friend
 Told me
 That he
 Had found five bucks in gold
 Upon the knoll—I wonder?

—Exchange.

—Don't go to the theatre, lecture
 or ball,
 But stay in your room tonight;
 Deny yourself to the friends that call,
 And a good long letter write—
 Write to the sad old folks at home,
 Who sit when the day is done,
 With folded hands and downcast eyes,
 And think of the absent one—
 Write them a letter tonight.
 Don't think that the young and giddy
 friends,
 Who make your pastime gay,
 Have half the thoughts of you
 That the old folks have today;
 For the sad old folks at your child-
 hood home,
 With locks fast turning white,
 Are longing to hear of the absent one,—
 Oh, write them a letter tonight.

An editor sent a reporter to the next
 town to interview a certain prominent
 gentleman. When he arrived there
 he had forgotten the man's name—and
 wired back to the editor asking for it.
 The editor sent this in reply:

"His name's Jones; your name's
 Smith."

FOR THE NEW YEAR

Let me be a little kinder, let me be a
 little blinder to the faults of those about
 me; let me praise a little more; let me
 be, when I am weary, just a little bit
 more cheery; let me serve a little better
 those that I am striving for. Let me be
 a little braver when temptation bids me
 waver; let me strive a little harder to be
 all that I should be; let me be a little
 meeker with the brother that is weaker;
 let me think more of my neighbor and
 a little less of me.—Selected.

IT COSTS SO LITTLE!

It takes so little to make us glad, to
 cheer us up, to make us happy; it takes
 and costs so little to be kind, to be
 thoughtful, to be considerate; it takes
 so little to cheer others up who are dis-
 couraged, so little to lend a helping
 hand; yet it means so much to others as
 well as to ourselves. We think too
 much about doing the things which
 look big in our lives, and we think too
 little of the everyday little acts of
 thoughtfulness, of kindness, the little
 helpfulnesses to those who are dis-
 heartened and down and out. After
 all, is it not the little things that make
 up life?—Exchange.

THAT DEAR FEMININE WAY

He (bitterly)—"I have spent all the
 money I have in the world on you.
 What more do you want?"

She (sweetly)—"More money."

—Exchange.

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"Woman's love for dry goods and
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THE MYSTERY OF FOOTBALL

If ignorance is bliss, knowledge to a college woman at a football game would be inexpressible. Let those who doubt this, watch and talk to a typical lady enthusiast after the next game.

She does not know why there are white lines across the field. She thinks the men with the sticks and strings run up and down the sides to measure how far the ball should go the next play. She cannot figure out why they call numbers when the men wear them on their backs. She asks how they expect the man with the ball to run when the team keeps "getting in his way." She tells everyone around her how "cute that chubby fellow is—the one who always signals for the break." She wonders why they call it off-side when everyone is still in the field. She cannot understand why the rooting section springs to its feet, but she stands too. She is the second to scream when something very nice happens, she doesn't know what. In fact, the only thing she does know is that "we get seven if the kicker can put it over the post after somebody has carried it over the last line,"—and she is never sure till she looks at the score-board.

But is she daunted? The answer must be unanimous. Of all those who enjoy the game, who get a thrill out of it, the college woman who "cannot understand football" is the loyalist. And she has the additional adventure of wondering what it is all about and of giving her adoration and interest to what will always be mysterious for her.—M.H.B., Daily Californian.

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- R. L. Torrance, Manager

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"And you, Sandy, are just as big a liar as ever and I believe you just the same."—Ex.

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* * *

Did you hear that Mrs. Plumtree has left her husband?”

“No, why?”

“She died.”

* * *

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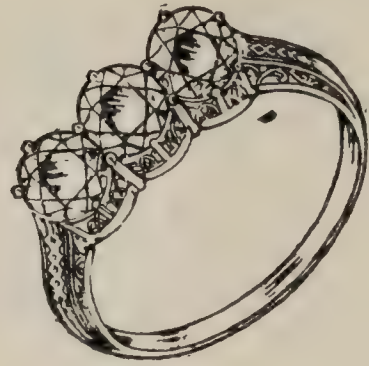
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"In my class you slept most of the
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"Oh! well, I'll endow a dormitory."—
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Professor (to second year)—"Why is
the class so small this morning? Is
there more sickness in the residence
this morning?"

Deakin—"Sleeping sickness, sir!"

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Shorty—"Sneagle, no, no, snotneagle,
snowl."

Professor—"Sneither, snostrich."

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Farm Dairy.....	Jan. 26th to Feb. 6th
Factory Milk and Cream Testing.....	Feb. 9th to Feb. 20th
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Market Milk and Mechanical Refrigeration.....	Mar. 9th to Mar. 20th
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